THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 5, 1845.

Railroad Communication between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia North American copies an article from this paper, in which we express the opinion that it is too late now for Philadelphia to talk of a continuous Railway to this city, as a means to enable her to retain the western trade. Time is of great importance, and Philadelphia needs a more *speedy* remedy than a continuous Rail Road holds out. On the article in question the North American remarks:

We venture to differ from this opinion of the Pittsburgh Gazette, of the practicability of finishing the railroad communication between this city and Pittsburgh. We have faith in the project if the proper men take hold of it. That the interests of Philadelphia demand a speedy and safe line to Pittsburgh, such as only a railroad can be, no business man can dispute. The competition for the trade, which would naturally centre here is various and vast. Our exertions to reattain and increase that trade, must be correspondingly great, or it will become the almost exclusive privilege of our rivals.

Not only for the trade of that portion of the West south of our own parallel of latitude, but for that considerably north of it, we may successfully compete with New York and Boston, through the agency of a continuous road to Pittsburgh, and thence to Cleveland. From an appendix to the Report, by Mr. Schlatter, Engineer, to the Legislature in 1841, we glean the following statement of the distances between Cleveland and the Eastern cities by several routes:

	Miles.	
From Boston to Albany, via the Boston and Worcester, and the Western railroad,	200	
From Albany to Buffalo,	318	
From Buffalo to Cleveland,	210	
From Boston to Cleveland,	——	728
From New York to Buffalo by the Albany Railroad,	474	
From Buffalo to Cleveland,	210	
From New York to Cleveland,	——	684
From Philadelphia to Cleveland by the Pennsylvania canals and railroads, via Pittsburgh and Beaver to Erie, and from Erie by the Lake to Cleveland	——	682
From New York to Dunkirk by the New York and Erie Railroad,	484	
From Dunkirk to Cleveland,	170	
From New York to Cleveland,	——	654
From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and the Lancaster and Harrisburgh railroad, and by the route as surveyed in 1839 and '40,	348	
From Pittsburgh to Cleveland,	130	
	——	478

From these comparative statements it appears that Philadelphia is nearer than New York to Cleveland one hundred and seventy-six miles,—taking even the shorter of the two New York routes. So great a difference would inevitably give to Philadelphia a very important advantage over New York in the business which centres at Cleveland.

Already there are two lines of Railroad extending more than a fourth of the distance to Pittsburgh. They offer a choice for the continuation of the line. Which should be preferred is a question not for newspapers to determine. We entirely approve of the suggestion which has been made of holding a State convention to decide on the feasibility of the project in some direction. As no time or place for the proposed Convention has been agreed upon, the Philadelphia Gazette suggests Danville, on the 5th of November. The point is central and the time convenient. We shall recur to this subject again.

To prove that there is need of effort on the part of Philadelphia, if she would not have her trade tapped on the south and west as well as the north, we would call earnest attention to the proceedings of the Pittsburgh City Councils and Board of Trade. Each of these bodies have appointed Committees to act on the subject, the latter to proceed to this city for the purpose of conferring with the Board of Trade here, and preparing the way to a further application to the Legislature for the right of way through the State in continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road."

The pertinacity with which our Philadelphia friends avoid the subject of the Baltimore Rail-Road is surprising. They begin to feel at last that they must have a Railway communication with the waters of the Ohio, if they expect to retain any portion of the large and growing trade of the West, but they turn every way for relief before coming to that easy and natural remedy which common sense holds up before them.

Now, if Baltimore had not already pushed her iron road into the mountains, from whence it is looking into the great valley in search of the best route to the Ohio, we should join our Philadelphia friends in urging the project of a continuous road through this state. But, as the Baltimore road now occupies its peculiar vantage position, we contend that it is both economy and wisdom to make use of it to prevent the calamitous loss of western trade now apprehended.

A continuous road through this state would be the work of some ten or a dozen years. The Baltimore road can be finished in three. Is not this time to Philadelphia of immense importance?

But this is not all. Philadelphia cannot prevent the Baltimore road from reaching the Ohio river, even if she is so disposed, which we do not think is the case. This being so, where does Philadelphia prefer the road to terminate---below Pittsburgh in Virginia, or at this city? This is the true question for Philadelphia to answer. If that city prefers that our state shall not be enriched by the building of this road through her territory, if she prefers that a rival to Pittsburgh shall be built at some point on the Ohio below, and that the trade to our canal, and to a continuous Railway shall be *intercepted*, then let the Baltimore Railway be driven from the state, and these results will follow.

But if Philadelphia wishes to secure, and speedily to increase, her trade with the West, if she desires the prosperity of her fellow-citizens in the counties along the projected line of road, if she would see Pittsburgh continue increasedly prosperous, and all danger removed of the interception of the trade to our Canal, or to a continuous railway should one ever be built, then she will join with us in giving the Baltimore road the right of way.

But the very best plan for Philadelphia to adopt, to secure a continuous road, is to make use of the Baltimore road for that purpose. In elucidation of this, we refer to the communication of our correspondent "C," published two days ago, which we hope the North American will copy, as it gives a correct statement in regard to the various router proposed.

☞ The Superintendent of the Miami Canal says the breaks are not quite so bad as reported, and that they will pass boats in *ten* days from the 1st inst.

PITTSBURGH—ITS PROGRESS.

A walk through the "Burnt District" at this time affords matter for admiration and astonishment at the number, variety, and excellence of the buildings which have been put up since the "great fire." Whole squares, which on the 11th of April last presented a sickening scene of ruin and desolation, are now covered with fine stores and Warehouses, built in the best manner, in the modern style, and very many of them covered with incombustible material. So extensive is the building going on, that the question is now asked, what lots are still vacant, and not what are built on. No sooner do contractors finish one job than they commence another, and we never take a walk through that district, but we see operations commenced in some place previously undisturbed.

This extensive building is not confined to the business streets alone, but extends throughout the "Burnt District," though Wood, Smithfield, Water, Front, Second, Third, and Fourth streets share the largest in present operations. We see that the workmen have commenced to lay stone on the site of the Monongahela House, and that magnificent building will soon arise from its ruins more beautiful and convenient than ever. Water street, with some trifling exception, will be entirely built up this fall, and will present a magnificent front from the river. The Warehouses of our iron men, which are mostly on this street, are among the finest we have ever seen. Many of them run through from Water to Front streets, and they are built in the most substantial manner. This array of splendid warehouses shows the magnitude of our great staple production. On Wood street the most prominent building is the "Merchant's Hotel," which is already under roof. This extensive building is four stories high, and is nearly, if not quite, as large as the Exchange Hotel, containing, we should think, more than twice the room occupied by the same hotel before the fire.

In fact, strangers who are acquainted with the city, will be astonished when they visit us. They will find Pittsburgh either risen, or rapidly rising from her ashes, much better built than previous to the fire, and presenting claims to be ranked among her fairer sisters which she had not before. In regard to manufacturing, we have not now room to speak, more than to say, that never since her history have more manufactories, of the different kinds, been projected, commenced, and built, than this season. We will only mention now, three Cotton Factories, two of them very extensive, and three new Rolling Mills, besides two extensive Rolling Mills rebuilt. Others are projected.

Letter from Mr. Clay.

A gentleman from Baskingridge, N. J., wrote to Mr. Clay, some time since, asking him to furnish some information on the culture and manufacture of hemp and flax in Kentucky. Mr. Clay sent the following reply, which we find in the Newark Advertiser of Saturday evening:

ASHLAND, 14th Aug., 1845.

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter. It is not correct, as you supposed, that the culture of hemp and flax was introduced into Kentucky by me, although for many years I have cultivated hemp, and sometimes flax. There is a very great amount of hemp produced in Kentucky, more than in any other state; but flax is not cultivated more extensively than it is perhaps in New Jersey. Nor have our people made greater progress in the manufacture of Linen. There is a great deal of course tow cloth made, but very little fine linen. Now and then a piece is made in some private family. There is no manufacture of linen either for wearing or bleaching in this State.

I agree with you that linen is one of the objects of manufacture, to which the industry of our country ought in due time to be applied.

I am respectfully, your ob't servant,

H. CLAY.

'LAW AND ORDER' IN KENTUCKY.—The *respectable* destroyers of Cassius M. Clay's printing office in Lexington, ashamed of and alarmed at the improvement on their example made by the 'lower ten thousand' of that place held a meeting on the following evening and passed sundry resolutions condemnatory of the same, with the following exculpatory of themselves:

"*Be it further Resolved*, That the citizens here assembled do solemnly protest against the outrages of last night being in any manner connected with the open daylight and *orderly* proceedings of the citizens on Monday last, or as in any manner giving *pretext* for them."

Why bless your innocent souls! how could you think of such a thing! Of course, the loafers, gamblers, grogshop haunters and street rowdies wouldn't think of justifying their conduct by yours! But then this justifying yourselves before any one had a chance to accuse you—*that* looks ugly, and ought to have been omitted. The honest fellow who runs about bawling 'I haven't stolen anything,' when nobody has accused him, is apt to be suspected of conveying unlawfully.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Convention

It is proposed to hold a Convention in one of the Western counties of this State, for the purpose of adopting measures calculated to further the enterprise of an extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to the Ohio river, at the city of Pittsburgh.

We heartily approve of the suggestion, and on behalf of our citizens, we venture to pledge their active and zealous co-operation in any measure designed to promote the success of a project so deeply and vitally concerning the prosperity of Western Pennsylvania. Greensburgh, we observe, has been named as a suitable place to hold the Convention, and would, perhaps, be the most convenient point to the citizens of a majority of the western counties. Let the Convention be called forthwith, and Butler will be found side by side with her sister counties, aiding as far as her ability may extend in furthering this great project.—*Butler Democrat.*

VERMONT.—The Green Mountain State held her Annual Election yesterday. A very congenial coalition has been formed between Loco-Focoism and Rum under the firm of National Perfidy and Blue Ruin,' which is expected to redound to the signal advantage of the parties. They will probably succeed with the sinister aid of Birneyism, in defeating the re-election of Gov. Slade by the People, but we trust they won't succeed in procuring the repeal of the Excise Law. That law authorizes the People of each County to decide whether they will or will not licence rumselling; and, as about half the Counties have decided that they won't the *Democracy* of those Counties insists on subverting the fairly expressed popular will, and is trying to toll liquor loving Whigs into the support of 'Independent' tickets, as a half-way house to Loco-Focoism. We shall soon know the luck they have.—*N. Y. Tribune September 2.*

JOHN COVODE, Esq., has been nominated by the Whigs as a candidate for Senator, to represent the District composed of the counties of Westmoreland and Somerset. Mr. COVODE is a first rate man, an unflinching Whig, and a friend to the Rail Road. We hope he will be elected. Somerset will do her share.

THE CELEBRATED ABERNETHY.—The "Pen and Ink" sketcher of the Boston Atlas, in his 21st number gives a very amusing sketch of the well known and eccentric Mr. ABERNETHY. The sketcher visited him in company with a lady and her daughter. The young lady exhibited certain symptoms, which made her friends dread that curse of the English climate, consumption; and, although the family medical attendant had pledged his reputation that their alarm was groundless, nothing but the opinion of so eminent a man as Abernethy could allay their fears. As the parties were relatives of the writer, he gladly embraced the opportunity of accompanying them to the celebrated surgeon's house.

They arrived about 10 o'clock, and after waiting a long time, while about thirty patients, who had arrived before them, were disposed of, an audience was granted them:

We were ushered into a large room, the walls of which were covered with books, from floor to ceiling. In the centre of the apartment was a table, covered with green baize, on which was a writing-desk. It being winter time there was a very large fire in the room—and, standing before it, with his back to the mantel-shelf, (over which hung an engraved portrait of John Hunter,) his hands being tucked under his coat-tails, which were drawn forward, and hung in front, over his fore-arms, stood, perfectly at ease, a gentleman whom, from the portraits I had seen, and the descriptions I had heard, I knew could be none other than Abernethy himself. He looked keenly at us as we entered the apartment, without moving from his comfortable position, which he retained until after the servant had placed chairs for us, and had quitted the room.

During this period, brief as it was, I had time to examine him pretty closely—and his eyes, too, were by no means unemployed—for they glanced from one to the other of us, as if to discover which of us it was who had come to consult him.

He was rather under the middle stature, and somewhat inclined to corpulency; yet so slightly, that the idea of *fat* never entered into the minds of any who looked on him. His face was very peculiar, and somewhat pear-shaped—that is, it was narrower than ordinary at the summit of the forehead, which was high, and ploughed transversely with deep furrows. His eyes were small, deep-set, grey and very keen and twinkling. There was evidently a good deal of sarcastic humor in the lines about his mouth. The nose was long and well shaped. A soiled white cravat enveloped his portly double-chin and neck—and his dress, which seemed to have been hudlled on, not put on, consisted of a blue dress-coat, cut in antique style, and decorated with bright brass buttons—a lemon-colored waiscoat, and snuff-colored "continuations;" and a mean looking pair of old red slippers, which only half concealed some whitey-brown stockings, completed his costume.

"Now, then, which of you wants me!" were his first words, which he uttered without removing from his elegant position before the fire.

The elder lady, by a sign, indicated that her daughter was the patient; and was about detailing the symptoms, when he interrupted her with—

"There, hold your tongue, Madam!" then sitting by the young lady, he felt her pulse, asked her a few questions, gave a peculiar shrug with his shoulders, and then said to her mother—

"And pray, Madam, from how far have you brought your daughter to see me!"

"From B——l, sir," was the reply. "Our family physician——"

"Didn't tell you to send her to Mr. Abernethy, I'll swear!" interrupted Abernethy—"a fool if he did!—You've thrown away time and money, Madam, by coming here!"

"What! *is* there real danger, sir!" asked the frightened mother.

"Fiddle-de-dee, Madam! *There*, Ma'am, (handing her a slip of paper, on which was written the name of his publisher) go and buy my book, and read page 84. I'll tell you how I came to write the book—there, sit down—don't be frightened—we'll get the red edges off your daughter's tongue, and make it less like a lancet in shape, and she'll do well enough. A great hulky Yorkshire farmer came here to consult me, and told me such a long story that it made me sick. Finding he only did what other people did—tire my patience—I thought I'd say, once for all, what I had to say on paper; and so I put it in a book, and it saves me a good deal of trouble. People come to me with their long stories, and then they wonder that I am rude to them. They abuse their systems, and then expect me to set them to rights all at once. Good morning, Madam." So bidding us farewell, he handed a prescription, which he had written while talking, put the three guineas, tendered as his fee, into his waistcoat pocket, and rang a small bell, which summoned a servant, who showed us out through a different door from that by which we made our ingress.

We had not gone half a dozen steps from the door, when the young lady remembered that she had left her parasol on the table. She was hastening back for it and had just reached the door, when it suddenly opened, and Mr. Abernethy appeared, holding it in his hand:

"Hallo," he called out, in a voice that half frightened the poor girl into hysterics, "here's your what d'ye call it. What the devil d'ye leave your d—d traps here for? I don't want 'em." And he rudely thrust it into her hand.

Well, thought I, people may well think that you are rude to them at all events I never saw any one so bearish before.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—We are glad to see that another vigorous effort is about to be made to raise the $3,000,000 necessary for the completion of this all important work. *Benj. Loder* has been elected President of the Company, and the Directors will make an earnest and energetic appeal to the citizens of New York to come forward and ensure the construction of a road which will prove of so much benefit to the interests of all classes of the community. About one million of the sum wanted, we believe, has been already subscribed, and it will be a stain upon the clear sightedness and spirit of enterprise of our citizens, if the balance is not forthcoming at once. Now or never is the time, for the trade of the West, once diverted from its natural and legitimate channel to this city, it will be no easy matter to turn it back. The *News* of this morning says justly that New York has been supinely depending upon her river and canal, while Boston has rapidly advanced by aid of railroads. A strong eastern interest prevails here, to lull New York in repose, while Boston, by its enterprise, is obtaining its business. This should not be, and it behooves New Yorkers, therefore, to arouse, or they will find that their more enterprising brethren of the City of Notions have stolen away the cream of the great western trade, and have left them nothing but the skim milk. Awake, then, business men of New York, and finish the Erie Railroad, which will enable you to set all competition at defiance.—*N. Y. Eve. Gazette.*

BEAVER AND SANDY CANAL—At an election for Directors of this company, held on the 13th ult. David Begges, Leonard Hanna, Fisher A. Blocksom, B. W. Snodgrass, R. Pritchard, R. S. McKaig, and Levi Halderman were elected This board organized by electing David Begges, President, and C. D. Hostetter, Secretary and Treasurer. The entire work on the Eastern Division, with the tunnels on the Middle Division, have been let. The remaining part of the Middle Division will be let in the spring. The part of the Western Division from Waynesburgh to Bolivar, was to have been let on Monday last.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—The N. Y. Sun has a letter from Callao, dated July 4th, from which we copy as follows:

"We have in port a formidable naval force of all nations. Our squadron will be increased in a short time, preparatory to a blockade of the Mexican ports on this side, should war be declared by Mexico, and our boys are in fine spirits. Our glorious little navy pants for an opportunity to show its power in defending the national honor, and if war comes, you may rest assured that the Star Spangled Banner will wave over every Mexican port and fortification on this side, within sixty days after we receive the declaration.

"A British fleet is said to be on its way to Oregon, to protect British property and settlers at Astoria, and from the language used by the officers of the British squadron here, we are led to believe that the report is correct. Indeed, a forcible seizure of the whole of Oregon north of the Columbia seems to be the object of this movement, and the instructions to that effect are said to be in possession of the Admiral. I have letters from Oregon to the first of May, which report considerable political excitement among the settlers and manifestations of hostilities from the Hudson Bay Company's people. Every obstacle is thrown in the way of American settlements north of the Columbia.

"We had intelligence from Tahiti to the first ultimo. The French retain the Islands, and there is not the most remote prospect that they will ever give them up. The loss to our whaling interests is very serious, as the French authorities prohibit traffic with the natives, and there is no other port for obtaining supplies in that vicinity. An American merchant vessels has been despatched to the Fejee Islands with arms and ammunition for the natives, to enable them to fortify themselves and maintain their independence against an expected attack from the French or English."

The Revolutionary Army.

It is pleasant to revive associations connected with the revolution, and whatever has relation to that memorable event becomes of interest. A friend who has been searching among some old family records, chanced upon the following statement of the force of the United States, and as a matter both of record and interest, we subjoin it:

State of the United States Army in 1778.

June, 1778.

FIT FOR DUTY,

11,330 rank and file Infantry,
1,281 Artillery,
506 Cavalry.

13,117.

The Army of the United States, September, 1778.

Colonels,	51
Lt. Colonels,	43
Majors,	48
Captains,	311
First Lieutenants,	314
Second Lieutenants,	269
Ensigns,	177
Chaplains,	11
Adjutants,	62
Pay Masters,	61
Quarter Masters,	62
Surgeons,	69
Surgeons' mates,	50
Sergeant Majors,	68
Qr. Master Sergeants,	65
Drum Majors,	61
Fife Majors,	46
Sergeants,	1,705
Drummers and Fifers,	937
Rank and File,	30,134
Artillery,	1,444
Cavalry,	650
	36,708

—*United States Gazette.*

DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE QUAKER.—A drab coated gentleman from Rhode Island once applied to Mr. Webster to come on a certain day and plead a case for him, inquiring what would be the amount of the fee. "Why," says Daniel, "I always liked the Quakers; they are a quiet, peaceable people, who never go to law if they can help it, and it would be better for our great country if there were more such people in it. I think $1000 will be about right for my fee in the case." The Quaker well nigh fainted when he heard this, but did not betray the least emotion. "Friend Webster," said he, "that's a great deal of money; but I may have more causes to plead. Suppose I give thee a $1000, wilt thou try the others likewise!" "Yes," says Daniel; "as I have to attend the court, I will plead in the others if you desire without charging an extra fee." So down they went to Rhode Island, and Daniel tried the case, and carried it for the Quaker. Meantime the quaker had applied to all the folks that had suits in the court, and had got some four or five suitors to pay him from $200 to $300 each for the services of the great Daniel. "What," said the statesman, when he heard of it, "do you suppose I am to be let out by you, like a horse to hire!" "Friend Daniel," replied the Quaker, "did'st thou not undertake to plead all such cases as I should have to give thee! If thou wilt not stand to thy agreement, neither will I stand to mine." Daniel laughed out, ready to split his sides, at this, and considering himself, fairly pinned, he went good humoredly to work and pleaded them all. So the Quaker made $200 by the operation.

☞ JOHN QUINCY ADAMS having been invited to deliver the address at the Inauguration of the Monument to the memory of Rev. JAMES CALDWELL, the martyr-pastor of the Revolution, in November next, has replied in a letter to Rev. Dr. Murray. Mr. Adams expresses his hearty concurrence in the contemplated "commemoration of heroic virtue," and adds that an "infirm state of health and the decays of body and mind incident to advanced age have made it impossible for him to foresee whether at any given day in advance it may be in his power to address a meeting of his fellow citizens. But if, he adds, the Committee can make arrangements for the whole ceremony without dependence upon my participation in it, and yet reserving a short space of time in which, if present, I may express my feelings, &c. I will endeavor to be present. "To contribute one sprig of myrtle," says the venerable old patriot, "to clothe in unfaded verdure the grave of that blessed martyr in the cause of my country's freedom, would be, could I command my own destiny, the last act with which I would close my own career." This beautiful letter, the Newark Advertiser says, which bears evidence of the tremulous hand of old age, will be published hereafter. We were much struck, it adds, with the seal—an acorn springing into new life, with the motto—"ALTERI SPECULO."

CLAY FURNACE.—We understand this Furnace, owned by Vincent, Himrod & Co, near Clarksville, in this Co., is in active and successful operation. The ore yields about 50 per cent. of good, fine, smooth metal, which is much softer than was anticipated. The furnace is hot blast and turns out about 6 tons per day. It is in contemplation by Mr. Himrod, to try the Mercer County Coal without coking. He thinks, we understand, it will answer the purpose. If this prove to be the case, it will be a desideratum in the manufacture of iron not heretofore enjoyed, and productive of great wealth to our country. There is also a Furnace in progress of erection near Middlesex, owned by, Sennett "Clark & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., not yet finished, but expected to be in operation in a few weeks." Messrs. King & M'Farland, of this place, are also about to erect one on Big Bend. Others are spoken of. It will not be many years before the Valley of the Shenango abounds in them. Ore and coal are abundant: and we only want capital and enterprise to make us go ahead.—*Mercer Whig.*

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 6, 1845.

"Western Boundary of Texas."

Under this head, yesterday, the Post asks the question, "Is it the *Neuces*, or the *Rio Bravo*?" and then proceeds in the following strain:—"The *Mexican Party* is disposed says the Washington Union, to confine Texas to the Nueces. The National Intelligencer, the organ of that *miserable party*, chimes in with the notion!" Mark the most impudent language used. "The *Mexican* Party!" "That *miserable* party!" And what does all this arise from! Simply from the fact that the National Intelligencer, and other Whig papers, having unavailingly opposed the *unconstitutional* Annexation of Texas, are now endeavoring to prevent the Administration from adding to their wrong by claiming a Boundary to which Texas or this country never had a right. The National Intelligencer, and the Whig press, ask for the grounds on which this claim is made, and if they cannot be shown, they ask that the question may be left for future peaceable treaty. They ask that the United States shall not add to the already sufficiently numerous provocations which Mexico thinks she has a just right to complain of, and that our troops shall be confined to Texas proper, and that if the Rio Del Norte is necessary to us as a Boundary, we shall endeavor to secure it in a just and peaceable manner.

For doing this—for urging simple justice between nations, as between man and man—those who advocate a just and peaceable policy, are styled the "*Mexican* party," and the National Intelligencer is denominated the "organ of that *miserable* party." We throw back with scorn such imputations. If ever a party in the world deserved the name of *Mexican*, as indicating every thing low, mean, truckling, debased and ignorant, it is the "miserable" Locofoco party which placed J. K. POLK in the Presidential chair by fraud and corruption, and which has, within the past three years trampled the National constitution under its unhallowed feet.

But we turn the Post over to Mr. Benton, who in a speech delivered at the last Congress, speaks in a strain of withering sarcasm and lofty honesty of the "miserable" Locofoco crew, who would sacrifice honor, justice, and every particle of national dignity to carry out their headlong policy of acquisition of slaveholding soil. During the debate in the Senate, on the Tyler treaty, Mr. BENTON said:

"Concurring with General Jackson now, as I did so many years ago, in the necessity and importance of recovering the country sacrificed by the treaty of 1819, I cannot admit, from anything that I have yet seen, that he is in favor of this particular treaty. I assume the contrary, and rather suppose him to be against it, when seen and examined by him, and that upon data which I will exhibit to the Senate. The data is this: that in 1829, being the first year of his Presidency, General Jackson undertook to render the great service to his country of getting back our sacrificed territory: and, by instructions through Mr. Van Buren to our Minister in Mexico, proposed to purchase back the whole or part of the dismembered territory which could be obtained. That proposition of General Jackson *did not go the length of this treaty by two thousand miles!* It stopped at the mountains which lie at the head of the Red River and Arkansas—and which divided the ancient Louisiana from New Mexico—and in the desert prairies which lie to *the East* of the Nueces! *His proposition included no part of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas. It extended to no part of the river, nor even of the valley of the Rio del Norte.* Not a drop of the water of that river—not an inch of the soil of its valley—did he propose to disrupt from its old possessor, and to incorporate into our Union. General Jackson was a wise man, and a just man, and he was assisted by another man, his Secretary of State, who was also wise and just.

They meditated no such crime or folly as that of adding the left bank of the Rio del Norte, from the head to mouth, to our Union. In seeking to recover the dismembered part of our own country, they, they did not undertake to dismember the empire of a neighbor. Like a general he saw the *natural frontier* of his country *in the ridge of mountains at the head of the Red River and Arkansas*, and in the desert prairies which lie *east of the Nueces*, and like a statesman, he was for limiting the domain of his country to this natural frontier. Leaving the whole valley of the Rio del Norte to the Mexicans, and taking the whole valley of the Mississippi to ourselves, he sought a line suitable to both parties *more than a hundred miles this side of the Rio Grande*, and even east of the little river Nueces, a solitary frontier stream, connected with no system of rivers, and without a single geographical affinity, and falling into the *Gulf of* Mexico in a shallow and difficult part of its coast. This was *his* boundary and no act of his life shows a more wise and enlightened forecast.

A less sagacious head would have stood out for our ancient claim to the *lower* Rio del Norte; his judgement enabled him to see that it would be an encroachment upon the geographical divisions of Mexico—would bring the population of two great countries into contact and collision, give rise to disputes for the navigation of the river, and the possession of its mouth—and sow the seeds of eternal dissention in advancing the salient angle of one empire into the natural domain of the other. His sagacious mind saw this; and, waiving the question of old limits, he took those which the future peace and harmony of the two countries required, and left the whole extent of the Rio del Norte—every inch of its soil, and every drop of its waters, with all its towns and villages, and all its fields and flocks—to its ancient possessors, who had held it for centuries.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—The Rochester Democrat says:—"His Press has been forced to Cincinnati. Much as we love the man, we hope he may not follow it. Let him fight his battle—the battle of American freedom—within the territory of bondage. If Lexington has cast him out, let him plant his standard at Louisville or elsewhere. It is not for Reformers who have but a single legitimate battle ground to shrink from it at the first onslaught of the enemy. LUTHER resolved to go up to Worms, though the devils were as thick as tiles on the houses. CASSIUS M. CLAY should remain in Kentucky, though every plantation was a hell with its thousand fiends to assail him!"

The Louisville Journal says there is a tie in the Senate of Indiana, and Gov. Whitcomb is a candidate for the United States Senate. Here then is a beautiful dilemma. If Whitcomb should be elected, Bright would be acting Governor, and, in that event, the Loco Focos would not have the casting vote in the Legislature. Whitcomb is the most prominent candidate for the United States Senate, and will, we think, be elected. He is a thoroughgoing free-tradist, and sufficiently ultra in his opinions generally to suit the most ampant Loco Focos.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA!

The article below, giving an exceedingly interesting account of the countries in the region of the Rocky Mountains, and to the west of those mountains on the Pacific, is taken from the Narrative of the Second Expedition of Capt. FREMONT to those comparatively unknown regions. The explorations of this enterprising and talented young officer being made under the direction of the Government, his narratives are made in the form of Reports. The National Intelligencer has been copying largely from the narratives of his first and second expeditions, from which paper we take the following extract, in which the writer sums up the Geographical, Topographical, and Geological information derived during the two expeditions. Capt. FREMONT is now absent on his *third* Expedition to the same regions. As the Intelligencer remarks—"The journals of the three expeditions will, together, furnish one of the most important productions of the age, and constitute a most suitable and valuable present to science and literature, made by our young and vigorous country, through the hands of one of her most amiable, talented and enterprising sons."

We trust the Government will take an early opportunity to lay the whole before the country:

"In arriving at the Utah lake, we had completed an immense circuit of twelve degrees diameter north and south, and ten degrees east and west; and found ourselves, in May, 1844, on the same sheet of water which we had left in September, 1842. The Utah is the southern limb of the Great Salt lake; and thus we had seen that remarkable sheet of water both in its northern and southern extremity, and were able to fix its position at these two points. The circuit which we had made, and which had cost us eight months of time and 3,500 miles of travelling, had given us a view of Oregon and North California from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean, and of the two principal streams which form bays or harbors on the coast of that sea. Having completed this circuit, and being now about to turn the back upon the Pacific slope of our continent and to recross the Rocky Mountains, it is natural to look back upon our footsteps, and take some brief view of the leading features and general structure of the country we had traversed. These are peculiar and striking, and differ essentially from the Atlantic side of our country. The mountains all are higher, more numerous and more distinctly defined in their ranges and directions; and, what is so contrary to the natural order of such formations, one of these ranges which is near the coast (the Sierra Nevada and, the Coast Range,) presents higher elevations and peaks than any which are to be found in the Rocky Mountains themselves. In our eight months' circuit we were never out of sight of snow; and the Sierra Nevada, where we crossed it, was near 2,000 feet higher than the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains. In height these mountains greatly exceeded those of the Atlantic side, constantly presenting peaks which enter the region of eternal snow; and some of them volcanic, and in a frequent state of activity. They are seen at great distances, and guide the traveller in his courses.

"The course and elevation of these ranges give direction to the rivers and character to the coast. No great river does or can take its rise below the Cascade and Sierra Nevada range; the distance to the sea is too short to admit of it. The rivers of the San Francisco bay, which are the largest after the Columbia, are local to that bay, and lateral to the coast, having their sources about on a line with the Dalles of the Columbia, and running each in a valley of its own, between Coast range and the Cascade and Sierra Nevada range. The Columbia is the only river which traverses the whole breadth of the country, breaking through all the ranges and entering the sea. Drawing its waters from a section of ten degrees of latitude in the Rocky Mountains, which are collected into one stream by three main forks (Lewis's, Clark's and the North fork) near the centre of the Oregon valley, this great river thence proceeds by a single channel to the sea, while its three forks lead each to a pass in the mountains, which opens the way into the interior of the continent. This fact in relation to the rivers of this region gives an immense value to the Columbia. Its mouth is the only inlet and outlet to and from the sea; its three forks lead to the passes in the mountains; it is therefore the only line of communication between the Pacific and the interior of North America; and all operations of war or commerce, of national or social intercourse must be conducted upon it. This gives it a value beyond estimation, and would involve irreparable injury if lost. In this unity and concentration of its waters, the Pacific side of our continent differs entirely from the Atlantic side, where the waters of the Allegheny mountains are dispersed into many rivers, having their different entrances into the sea, and opening many lines of communication with the interior."

"The Pacific coast is equally different from that of the Atlantic. The coast of the Atlantic is low and open, indented with numerous bays, sounds and river estuaries, accessible every where and opening by many channels into the heart of the country. The Pacific coast, on the contrary, is high and compact, with few bays, and but one that opens into the heart of the country. The immediate coast is what the seamen call *iron bound*. A little within, it is skirted by two successive ranges of mountains, standing as ramparts between the sea and the interior country, and to get through which there is but one gate, and that narrow and easily defended. The structure of the coast, backed by these two ranges of mountains, with its concentration and unity of waters, gives to the country an immense military strength, and will probably render Oregon the most impregnable country in the world.

"Differing so much from the Atlantic side of our continent, in coast, mountains, and rivers, the Pacific side differs from it in another most rare and singular feature—that of the Great interior basin, of which I have so often spoken, and the whole form and character of which I was so anxious to ascertain. Its existence is vouched for by such of the American traders and hunters as have some knowledge of that region; the structure of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains requires it to be there; and my own observations confirm it. Mr. Joseph Walker, who is well acquainted in those parts, informed me that from the Great Salt Lake west there was a succession of Lakes and rivers which have no outlet to the sea, nor any connection with the Columbia or with the Colorado of the Gulf of California. He described some of these Lakes as being large, with numerous streams, and even considerable rivers falling into them. In fact all concur in the general report of these interior rivers and lakes; and for want of understanding the force and power of evaporation, which so soon establishes an equilibrium between the loss and supply of waters, the fable of whirlpools and subterraneous outlets has gained belief, as the only imaginable way of carrying off the waters which have no visible discharge. The structure of the country would require this formation of interior lakes, for the waters which would collect between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, not being able to cross this formidable barrier, nor to get to the Columbia or the Colorado, must naturally collect into reservoirs, each of which would have its little system of streams and rivers to supply it. This would be the natural effect; and what I saw went to confirm it.

"The Great Salt lake is a formation of this kind, and quite a large one; and having many streams and one considerable river, four or five hundred miles long, falling into it. This lake and river I saw and examined myself; and also saw the Wahsatch and Bear River mountains which enclose the waters of the lake on the east, and constitute in that quarter the rim of the Great Basin. Afterwards, along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, where we travelled for forty-two days, I saw the line of lakes and rivers which lie at the foot of that Sierra; and which Sierra is the western rim of the Basin. In going down Lewis's fork and the main Columbia, I crossed only interior streams coming in from the left, such as could draw their water from a short distance only; and I often saw the mountains at their heads white with snow; which all accounts said, divided the waters of the *desert* from those of the Columbia, and which could be no other than the range of mountains which form the rim of the Basin on its northern side. And in returning from California along the Spanish trail, as far as the head of the Santa Clara fork of the Rio Virgen, I crossed only small streams making their way south to the Colorado, or lost in sand—as the Mo-hah-ve; while to their left lofty mountains, their summits white with snow, were often visible, and which must have turned water to the north as well as to the south, and thus constituted on this part the southern rim of the Basin. At the head of the Santa Clara fork, and in the Vegas de Santa Clara, we crossed the ridge which parted the two systems of waters. We entered the Basin at that point, and have travelled in it ever since, having its southeastern rim (the Wah-satch mountain) on the right, and crossing the streams which flow down into it. The existence of the Basin is therefore an established fact in my mind, its extent and contents are yet to be better ascertained.

"It cannot be less than four or five hundred miles each way, and must lie principally in the Alta California; the demarcation latitude of 42° probably cutting a segment from the north part of the rim. Of its interior but little is known. It is called a *desert*, and from what I saw of it, sterility may be its prominent characteristic; but where there is so much water, there must be some *oasis*. The great river and the great lake reported, may not be equal to the report; but where there is so much snow, there must be streams, and where there is no outlet, there must be lakes to hold the accumulated waters, or sands to swallow them up. In this eastern part of the Basin, containing Sevier, Utah, and the great Salt lakes, and the rivers and creeks, falling into them, we know there is good soil and good grass, adapted to civilized settlements. In the western part, on Salmon Trout river and some other streams, the same remark may be made.

The contents of this Great Basin are yet to be examined. That it is peopled we know; but miserably and sparsely. From all that I heard and saw, I should say that humanity here appeared in its lowest form, and in its most elementary state. Dispersed in single families; without fire-arms; eating seeds and insects; digging roots, (and hence their name.)—such is the condition of the greater part. Others are a degree higher, and live in communities upon some lake or river that supplies fish, and from which they repulse the miserable *Digger*. The rabbit is the largest animal known in this desert; its flesh affords a little meat, and their hug-like covering is made of its skins; The wild sage is their only wood, and here it is of extraordinary size—sometimes a foot in diameter, and six or eight feet high. It serves for fuel, for building material, for shelter to the rabbits, and for some sort of covering for the feet and legs in cold weather. Such are the accounts of the inhabitants and productions of the Great Basin, and which, though imperfect, must have some foundation, and excite our desire to know the whole.

"The whole idea of such a desert, and such a people, is a novelty in our country, and excites Asiatic not American ideas. Interior basins, with their own systems of lakes and rivers, and often sterile, are common enough in Asia; people still in the elementary state of families, living in deserts, with no other occupation than the mere animal search for food, may still be seen in that ancient quarter of the globe, but in America such things are new and strange, unknown and unsuspected, and discredited when related. But I flatter myself that what is discovered, though not enough to satisfy curiosity, is sufficient to excite it, and that subsequent explorations will complete what has been commenced.

"This account of the Great Basin, it will be remembered, belongs to the Alta California, and has no application to Oregon, whose capabilities may justify a separate remark. Referring to my journal for particular descriptions, and for sectional boundaries between good and bad districts, I can only say, in general and comparative terms, that, in that branch of agriculture which implies the cultivation of grains and staple crops, it would be inferior to the Atlantic

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 9, 1845.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

Within a week past we have had an opportunity of conversing with intelligent persons from various parts of the county, and they give the most cheering accounts of the state of feeling among our friends. The union of feeling---the harmony---among the Whigs and Antimasons is unbroken. There is no longer danger of any diversions from our ranks by means of those adventurers who seek, by vaunting their patriotism and dwelling upon a single evil, to distract and weaken us. The great mass of our friends are satisfied with the party as it is. They feel that in union and harmony only there is strength, and that only by holding together can they hope to remedy the various evils complained of.

Neither is there a particle of danger to our ticket on account of the Railroad matter. Not one vote, we are satisfied, will be obtained for the Locofoco ticket among the Antimasons and Whigs in the country on that account, and we have yet to meet with the first Antimason and Whig in the two cities, who will vote for that ticket, notwithstanding all the Post's declarations. The Post might just as well give up its efforts to help the Locofoco ticket, by its futile argument that Locofocos can do more for the Railroad than the Whigs. It is all in vain. No one believes a word of it, and we can hardly think the Post editor does himself. He doubtless would think it a good joke and would laugh quietly in his sleeve could he by such a *ruse*, succeed in persuading a few weak Whigs to support his ticket on such a questionable ground. But he cannot do it. It is labor lost.

The only danger to the triumphant election of our ticket, is the want of interest manifested. The election not being very important, and no particular subject exciting the public mind, we are afraid there will be a small turn-out. Here lies any danger that may exist. Let, then, every Whig and Antimason resolve to bestir himself and take means to bring our friends to the polls. The election, if not particularly important in the offices to be filled, is very much so in the effects it will exert upon our future efforts, when we have more valuable offices at stake. It is also important to this district, because the administration is aiming a blow at our most vital interest, the "Black Tariff," as Mr. Polk's satellites call it. If by our indifference and carelessness we permit the election to go by default, it will weaken the hands of our representative in Congress, and be used as an argument against us, just as the Union, Mr. Polk's official organ, is now trying to injure the Tariff by trumping up stories that northern Manufacturers are in favor of a reduction. Just so, if the Locofocos are permitted to succeed in this county, the Union will at once say, that it shows the popularity of Mr. Polk, and the Anti-Tariff feeling. All we want is a good turn out. Let there be a large vote, and our ticket will be elected by a large majority.

The Railroad.—A correspondent, in another column, calls our attention to *Erie*, as a proper point of extension for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Erie is certainly a very important point at which to secure the Lake trade, and will no doubt finally be the terminus of a railway from this place, provided we secure the Baltimore road. Not long since the Buffalo Commercial, in a notice of the prospect of the Baltimore road terminating here, remarked, that in that event, the whole south-eastern travel to the lakes, and from that region to Washington, would pass through Erie and Pittsburgh, instead of going by the way of New York as formerly. This will be a natural result. The reason that Cleveland appears to come up more prominently is, that there is already a Company incorporated to construct a road from that point to some suitable point on the Ohio river, and which is now attracting considerable attention. Erie, possessing the best harbor on the lakes, must always be an important point at which to grasp the lake trade, and a railway connection, in addition to the Extension Canal, will be demanded by the wants of the public as soon as we have a railway communication with the east. One will bring about the other. Such a communication will vastly benefit Butler, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie counties, and we doubt not a great deal of stock to such a road would be taken at once in those counties.

Miami Canal.—The Dayton Empire says:—"We are told that a small aqueduct has given away on the new canal, above St. Marys, which it will require from four to six days to repair."

Doubtless this aqueduct is repaired ere this time. We suppose the canal will be opened early next week for navigation.—*Cin. Gaz. 6th inst.*

Whitewater Valley Canal.—A breach has occurred on this Canal, between Harrison and Lawrenceburgh, of some magnitude, which will interrupt the navigation between this city and Connersville.

Later and more direct accounts represent that there are no fewer than *four* breaches at different places between Harrison and Lawrenceburgh, and that several weeks will be required to repair them.---*Cin. Gaz. 6th inst.*

Iron Furnace Changes.---The Portsmouth Tribune notices the sale of the following Furnaces:---The Pennsylvania Furnace, in Greenup, Ky. to Wm. M. Patton for $15,000. possession to be given the 1st of April next. The Greenup, Furnace to Messrs. Willards. The interest of Kelly's heirs in the Etna Furnace to A. Dempsey.

Judge Story.—We regret to learn from the Boston papers that Judge Story lies dangerously ill at his residence in Cambridge, with but faint hopes of recovery. His disease, "internal strangulation," is that which caused the death of the late Attorney General Legare. The papers state also that he has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States; which the Court will regret almost as much as his death. At two o'clock on Wednesday he was considered a little better than he had been.—*New York Tribune.*

Steamer Lost.—The steamer Planter, Captain Lodwick, in descending the Red river, on her way to this port, struck a snag four miles and a half this side of Alexandria, and sank immediately in 7 feet water. She was loaded with Government stores, consisting of hay, corn and oats, nearly the whole of which is lost. The passengers and crew all saved.—*N. O. Pic, Aug. 28.*

☞We learn that persons are still at work on board the steamer Star Spangled Banner, and some hopes are entertained of raising her.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

The following item, which appeared in our Commercial Report yesterday morning, contains information too important to be slightly passed over:

Cotton Yarns—The present is an era in the history of cotton spinning in Pittsburgh. Before this branch of our manufactures acquired strength, nearly all the Yarns consumed here and westward were eastern; and even until within a few years the competition from the eastern yarns was strong. Our Manufacturers then adopted a new line of policy: considering they were able to manufacture as cheaply as the eastern Mills, they regulated their prices so as to keep just such a margin as prevented our own and western merchants from importing yarns west. By this means, and careful attention to improving their own products, the western market was got completely under their control. Now, however, they have taken another step, and are manufacturing so low as to bring orders to some extent from the east. We are informed that about 100,000 lbs have been shipped to Philadelphia, and an order for 50,000 lbs is now being filled for that market. Prices are very low at our operations, which have been carefully revised. About 10,000 new spindles will be set in operation this winter at the new mills.

Cotton Yarns have for sometime been one of the staple productions of Pittsburgh Manufacture and it is one of those articles in which, Cincinnati acknowledges, we excel that city. But the rapid increase of our manufactures of Cotton is not generally known, and the fact stated above, that we are beginning to supply the eastern as well as western markets, speaks volumes not only in favor of their magnitude, but of the advantages of this point to supply a good and cheap article. Besides Yarns, the production of common sheeting has been extensively introduced the past year, and when all our new factories get under way this winter, the production of cotton yarns and sheeting will be immense. The opinion has been lately freely expressed, by the largest cotton manufacturers in the United States, that Pittsburgh possesses for the various branches of cotton manufacture, facilities unsurpassed in this country; and there is no doubt that this city will shortly be as famed for her Cotton as her Iron manufactures.

The Whig Spirit in Philadelphia.—We learn with pleasure that the best spirit prevails among our Whig friends of the County. They have nominated a full Whig ticket for the Legislature, and will stand by it to a man. This is the true course. It will not only exhibit the Whig party in a proper attitude, but it will secure the election of the Whig City and County ticket. In the city, the Whigs will come out with their full strength, determined to prove to their brethren throughout the Union, that Whig principles are as dearly cherished as ever. The result will be a large and triumphant vote for our candidates. The effect, moreover, will be cheering throughout the Union. Let our friends in the county not only adhere to their ticket, but rally, unite, and exert themselves to the utmost to give that ticket a powerful support, and the general results in the city and county will be every way gratifying.—*Phila'delphia Inquirer.*

We are glad to see our Philadelphia friends thus determined. Allegheny county greets them in the good cause, and promises also to send up a full Whig ticket to the Legislature, as well as to elect all her other nominations. Let the Whigs of Philadelphia city and county remain firm and united, and all will go well. Old Pennsylvania we confidently believe will yet be redeemed. It cannot be that this great manufacturing state, should much longer fellowship a Tariff-hating party, or support an administration laboring for the overthrow of our most vital interest.

The New American Minister.—Hon. Louis McLane, not having been able to command a suitable residence has been staying at Thomas's Hotel, where he still remains. On the 5th ult. he was presented to the Foreign Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen; and on the 8th he attended at Buckingham Palace, where he delivered his credentials to her Majesty, and was most graciously, and even kindly received. Mr. McLane was present in his place in the House of Lords, amongst the *corps diplomatique*, on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament by the Queen. The retiring Minister, Mr. Everett, has been extremely popular since he first arrived, and he leaves with the regret and the esteem of all the parties who have had occasion to come in personal contact with him. The new Minister, says the European Times, has this great advantage over most of his predecessors—that he has filled the same high office at the British court before, and is personally and familiarly known to all the leading members not only of the Government, but of the Opposition.

Indeed, since his appearance in London he has been waited upon and received the congratulations of many distinguished members of the aristocracy, who knew him in a similar capacity some twelve or fourteen years ago. This kindly feeling towards the new Minister has found expression in complimentary notices of his arrival in most of the daily and weekly papers. The representative of the American Government enters, therefore, upon the discharge of his onerous duties under circumstances, in a personal point of view, the most favorable that can be conceived. That he will acquit himself to the satisfaction of his countrymen we fervently hope and believe. He has a difficult game to play---clear heads and wily diplomatists to contend with. The stakes are worth the exertion of all the intellect the ablest statesman can put forth; and if the new Minister can bring the Oregon affair to a satisfactory conclusion---if he can satisfy the great nation he represents, and the Ministers with whom he has to drive the bargain---he will deserve, and will questionless receive, the highest meed of approbation and honor which a free people can bestow, or a high and honorable ambition aspire to.

☞The following article, which we find among the foreign items by the Caledonia, states some wonderful facts in regard to railroad speed:

The Times Express with the Result of the Sunderland Election.—We mentioned briefly yesterday, that the result of the Sunderland election was looked for with so much interest, that the London Times ran an express, which performed the distance, 300 miles in eight hours! A detailed account of this extraordinary performance is published in the Times of the 18th, which states, that while the returning officer was proclaiming the result of the election from the hustings, a copy of the Times, published 300 miles off, containing the same information, was placed in his hands! The distance by railroad was 303 miles, which was accomplished by the special engines in 7 hours and 30 minutes. The journey from Darlington to York, 45 miles, was performed in 52 minutes, and in some parts of the line, the train was proceeding at the almost incredible speed of a mile in 48 seconds—at the rate of 75 miles an hour! While going at this speed, there was hardly any perceptible motion, and the operation of writing was performed with the greatest ease.

For the Gazette.

ERIE.

Messrs. Editors:—In the discussions relative to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, I perceive that Cleveland is generally spoken of as its proper point of termination. This I conceive to be an error. At present to be sure Cleveland is a more prominent point than Erie. It has been made so by the fact of having a canal communication with the Ohio River. But Erie has altogether the best harbor, and if we terminate the proposed Rail Road there, will soon outstripher competitor. So far as I can see, no advantage can be obtained by terminating the Road at Cleveland which may not in equal degree be gained by terminating it at Erie, with the great one superadded of securing the whole expenditure, travel, and increase in the value of property to the citizens of our own state.

PENN.

For the Gazette.

MOUNT UNION CEMETERY.

Gentlemen:—In your notice of the above Cemetery, you made a small mistake. It was the Trustees of Dr. Pressly's Church who purchased the ground, and not Rev. Sproull's. The ground is now being laid out, and will be offered to purchasers in a few days, not at public auction, but at a very low price, which the Trustees will regulate according to the situation of the lot. The Lots will be 8 by 16 feet—and due notice will be given in the public papers of the time of disposing of the lots.

Yours, &c.

FLEMING.

From the Marietta Intelligencer.

THE TRIAL AT PARKERSBURG.

B. Gates, Esq.—On Monday, the 1st inst. the Circuit Superior Court of Virginia commenced its Fall Session in Wood County. A large number of the citizens of Washington county repaired thither to attend the trial of the three Ohio citizens confined in the Parkersburg jail on the charge of aiding the escape of slaves. As an eye-witness, I proceed to give a sketch of the proceedings of the Court.

On Monday, the Grand Jury having been empannelled and sworn, retired to their chambers, and after a few hours deliberation, returned with an indictment jointly found against the prisoners, Peter M. Garner, Craton J. Lorain, and Mordecai Thomas, charging them with enticing and assisting *in the county of Wood*, six negroes, the property of a Mr. Harwood, to escape into Ohio from servitude. The indictment contained four or five counts, each varying the charge to suit the various sections of the statute. At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, the prisoners were brought within the bar of the Court, and the indictment immediately read to them, to which each answered severally Not Guilty. Counsel for the prisoners—Messrs. Vinton and C. H. Brough, of Ohio, and W. A. Harrison and J. G. Stringer, of Va. Mr. Jackson, the Attorney for the Commonwealth, here stated to the Court that in consequence of an attack of the erysipelas he should be compelled, in following the advice of his physician, to decline the prosecution of the case—not without the hope, however, that other members of the bar could be induced to fill his place; but in case other attorneys could not be employed, he should be compelled to move the Court for a continuance of the cause until the next term. The Court thereupon appointed Messrs. Fisher and Van Winkle, but the former of these gentlemen declined. The latter consented to engage only on the condition that Mr. Fisher would lead in the prosecution—this, however, Mr. F. peremptorily declined. The question then recurred upon the continuance of the case.

Mr Vinton arose in opposition. He appeared (he said) in the cause, not strictly as counsel for the *prisoners*, but at the request of the Executive of Ohio in defence of the rights of that State. It was of the highest importance that no right, however great or small, should be violated between the sister States of Ohio and Virginia. Thus far two sovereignties had continued to flourish, one at the side of the other, and not an incident had transpired to war against the mutual amity and friendship which has ever existed between them. And feeling a conviction that if this cause should come to a speedy termination the intense excitement now existing in either State would at once, and quietly subside, he could not but urge upon the Court the propriety of an immediate trial.

Mr. Jackson, further in support of the motion, said that the Commonwealth could not under the circumstances be fairly represented in the cause, as other counsel than those assigned would act without preparation. The question of boundary he thought a highly important one and required an elaborate investigation in order to settle it fairly and firmly. It should not be settled in haste.

The Court after the close of the arguments granted the motion and fixed upon the 17th of November next for a special session to try the issue. The prisoners were admitted to bail in $500 each, or were to stand committed until trial, in case no bail could be had. They will, however, probably be able to secure the necessary bail in a few days. It is much to be regretted that circumstances are such as to prevent the attendance of Mr. Vinton at the time fixed upon for the Special Court. Good feeling and harmony prevailed throughout. It is worthy of remark, perhaps, that the Court repeatedly expressed a determination to afford the prisoners a fair and impartial trial. The only exceptionable feature of the proceedings I observed was the degrading treatment shown the prisoners when taken to, and from the jail. No one had a remote idea that any effort would be made to release them—yet each prisoner was collared by two self-important sub-officers and dragged along among a crowd of two or three hundred, as if they were the blackest criminals in Christendom. Yours &c.

An Ohioan.

There is one singular fact in this case.—The ablest counsel in Virginia are willing to appear *in behalf* of the prisoners, but nobody but Mr. Jackson is desirous of appearing against them. If the State had a good case, there would probably be no difficulty of this kind.—*Editor.*

Bear Hunt—Thrilling Adventure.—*Killing a Bear in his den.*—Mr. Charles Rounds, a citizen of this place returned from a visit to his brother in McKean County, Pennsylvania, a few days since, and brought with him the head and feet apparently, the largest bear that has been killed of, for many a day. Mr. Rounds has given us a detail of all the circumstances attending his capture but which, for the want of room, we are not able to give in full. It appears that the inhabitants near where he was killed, had been obliged to submit to his depredations upon their hogs, sheep, &c., until they could stand it no longer, and accordingly several of them, with Mr. William S. Rounds and John Pool at their head, started in pursuit of him. Night and day for five days they followed his trail, but without coming up with him. Worn out with their tramp and want of rest, they concluded to stop that night and start afresh the next morning. A few hours after starting, their dogs came up to, and closed in with him. A desperate fight ensued, in which one dog was killed, and the other severely cut and bruised. He however succeeded in getting away, and returned to the company, when Mr. Rounds, with a heavy hickory club, started off in full speed, the dog leading. They soon came up to, and the dog closed in with him. The bear first struck him with his paw, then caught hold of him, and would most likely, soon have killed him, had not Mr. Rounds come to the rescue.

With his heavy *club* he beat him so severely over the head that he was obliged to let go his hold on the dog. From this time Mr. R. and the dog kept close to him for some three or four miles, fighting him continually, when he arrived at the mouth of his den. As he started in the dog got hold of him, and Mr. R. hold of the dog, but so exhausted was he that he fell, and was thus dragged several feet into the opening to the cave.

As soon as he had recovered his strength and the remainder of the pursuers had come up with him, Mr. Rounds went into the cave to reconnoiter. After proceeding about 30 feet he discovered the bear with his back towards him, crouching in his lair but a few feet from him. He then returned, and, after cleaning their rifles and reloading them, Mr. R., together with Mr. John Pool, again entered the cave. Finding the bear occupying the same position that he did at first, when they had got within about ten feet of him, they fired and lodged four successive balls in and about his haunch, and then retreated out of the cave, the bear following them. As he emerged from the entrance, one of the gentlemen who had remained out, put a ball through his head, which finished the work.

The bear is said to have weighed upwards of *seven hundred pounds!*—*Allegany County Advocate.*

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—*The Right of Way through Pennsylvania.*—We are in receipt of a circular from Somerset county, stating that the friends of the Right of Way through Pennsylvania, propose holding a convention at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, on *Wednesday, the 24th inst.*, for the purpose of consulting upon the proposed measure. This circular urges the friends of the measure to send delegates to the convention. We are decidedly in favor of it, and should like to see our county represented, believing that if the Right of Way be granted to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, it will subserve largely to the interests of Pennsylvania, without being any cost to our people. The time however between this and the convention is very short and the distance considerable, and we scarcely expect that our county will be represented; this, however, is not of much importance, as the convention can do nothing but express their favorable opinion of the matter. But in order to encourage the friends of the measure who will be in attendance, we will say that our people generally, at least all those whom we have spoken to on the subject, are favorable to the "Right of Way," and our member who will be elected will no doubt vote for it when it comes before the Legislature.—*Gettysburgh Star.*

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 10, 1845.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE TARIFF.

The Union of Friday evening says: "*One of the great objects of the republican party is the reduction of the Tariff.* The Union will take up the subject in a few days, and discuss the whole system in a regular manner. As Mr. Walker emphatically said, *'the Tariff must be reduced to the revenue standard.'*"

What do those Pennsylvanians who were humbugged into the support of Mr. Polk by such papers as the Post, and by such stump orators as M'Candless, Lowrie, Black, Shaler, &c., think of the above statement of the President's official organ? Will the Post, and will these gentlemen, who vouched for Mr. Polk's soundness on the Tariff, admit themselves deceived, and the deceivers of others!---or will they join the Union, and say---"One of the great objects of the Republican party is, *the reduction of the Tariff!*"

One of two things is true, either those men have been most grossly deceived themselves, or they have willfully lent themselves most shamefully for the deception of others. If the former, if they have a spark of manly, honorable feeling, they will at once repudiate the abominable doctrine of the Union. They will say to the Union, and through that paper to Mr. Polk---"No: the reduction of the Tariff is not one of the great objects of the Republican party. We told our Democratic friends before the last election, that Mr. Polk was sound on the Tariff, that he could be trusted, that he was a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay, that Pennsylvania interests were safe in his hands, and we cannot consent to be made tools and asses for the aggrandizement of James K. Polk. We were sincere. We thought Mr. Polk was true. But we find we have been deceived, and we tell the Union that the Tariff shall not be reduced, if we can help it. We owe it to those whom we have deceived---for being deceived ourselves we have deceived others---to protest against a reduction of the Tariff."

Such, we say, if these men are honest, will be their prompt and indignant response to the declarations of Mr. Polk, through his organ. But if they have knowingly and wilfully deceived the people, they will keep *silent*. We shall see.

But what will the Post say! That paper has done much to deceive the people in this Tariff District, in relation to this subject. Even its present editor has vouched for Mr. Polk and the administration. We now point the editor to the language of the Union. What does the editor say? Shall the Tariff be reduced? Yea or Nay! Why is it that the editor of that paper never utters a word of remonstrance, when it daily discovers the Anti-Tariff tendencies of the Administration? Having deceived Pennsylvania into a support of Mr. Polk as a Tariff man, we demand of the Post the performance of its promises. We charge upon that paper a criminal neglect of the most cherished interests of Pittsburgh, in its truckling silence to the powers that be, while the mandate is uttered, "the Tariff must be reduced."

The people at large now see the exact verification of all that was told them by the Whig papers and orators before the election. Their declarations in relation to Texas and the Tariff have come exactly true; while, on the other hand, the statements and assurances of the Locofoco speakers and papers have proved them *lying prophets.*

☞The Philadelphia North American copies our remarks,—in which we appealed to the good sense of that paper to favor the right of way to the Baltimore road, instead of advocating a continuous railway through this State,—and then observes:

"The foregoing brief article we give entire from the Pittsburgh Gazette. We are not adverse to light from any quarter, nor to a calm comparison of views on the important question of connecting Pittsburgh with Philadelphia by railroad. If it be true that the only chance of effecting this is by uniting with the Baltimore project and thus securing one hundred miles of road through our State, for the partial (if the Gazette pleases) benefit of that city, why let us yield. But we wish to hear all sides. The subject is of sufficient importance to engage the immediate attention of a State Convention."

Now this is very candid in the editors of that paper, and is what our previous opinion had led us to expect. All we have ever asked is a calm discussion of the matter, and we have often urged the Philadelphia papers to give us their reasons against the Baltimore road, if they had any, and we would try to answer them. So satisfied are we of the reasonableness of our demand, that we are perfectly satisfied that if the subject is discussed, there will not be a dissenting voice to the right of way.

To a State Convention, if it is thought best, we have no objection. A Convention is to be held on the 24th inst., at Greensburgh, on this subject, and we hope some of our Philadelphia friends will be there. They will be greeted with pleasure, and treated with due consideration.

"The Mexican Party."—Such is the title the Post, a few days since, gave the Whigs for their resistance to the determination of the administration to go to the Rio Bravo, right or wrong. But since we have shown that Mr. Benton and Gen. Jackson are of a similar opinion with the Whigs, the Post is mum! Not a word more is said. Now, honesty should prompt the Post, either to withdraw its offensive language, or place Mr. Benton and Gen. Jackson in the same category. If it is wrong in the Whigs to oppose the right of Texas to the Rio del Norte as a boundary, it is wrong in Mr. Benton, and he should be considered a very distinguished member of the "Mexican party," as he was the first most clearly to unfold the enormity of the Texan claim. What does the Post say! Will it withdraw its most offensive attack on the Whigs, or persist in it, notwithstanding Mr. Benton's remarks! If the latter, we shall have more to say.

☞We publish, to-day, another excellent article from the "Philadelphia Native American." The enlarged and wise view taken must be evident to every thinking man, and we hope will have its due effect in Philadelphia. To the recommendation of that paper is followed, Philadelphia will be placed on an eminence nothing can overthrow.

Methodist Church South.---The members of the Methodist Station at Maysville, we learn by the Eagle, recently took a vote on attaching themselves to the Southern section of the Church. The result was:

For the Southern organization,	109
Against it.	97
Majority.	12

The brig Empresario arrived at New Orleans on the 29th ult, from Havanna with accounts from that place to the 16th ult.; but they furnish nothing of importance concerning the Island, nor any advices from Mexico.

The steamship John S. McKim arrived at New Orleans on the 29th ult. from Galveston, but she brought no later dates than were previously received.

Comforts and Luxuries of Life.

A great many things have been said about the relative comforts and luxuries enjoyed by the inhabitants of England and the United States, but nothing more forcibly demonstrates the superiority of our own over English living than the statistics of an article which has come to be considered one of the necessaries of life by all classes and conditions in our pre-eminently favored country. We allude to Coffee. In Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for September, there is an elaborate article on the production and consumption of this berry throughout the world; and it is shown by the official records of both the United States and England that the consumption in the latter is relatively only one-fifth as great as in the former.

The population of the United States in 1844 was in round numbers 17,000,000, and that of England 27,000,000. The consumption of coffee in the former was 149,711,820 lbs., while in the latter it was only 31,934,000!—showing, as remarked above, that relatively to the population it is less than *one-fifth!* Could any one fact more forcibly demonstrate the immensely superior condition of the population of our own country! In England foreign coffee pays a duty of 16 cents per lb., and colonial coffee 8 cents, and this is a clear addition to the actual cost of the berry to the consumer, because it is not and cannot be produced there. In the United States no duty is imposed, and the very poorest are enabled to quaff their cup of this delicious drink.

According to the above statistics, in 1844, the consumption of Coffee in England per head was about 1 1-5 pounds. But so long ago as 1821, the consumption in the United States per head was 1 1-4 lbs; in 1830 it had increased to 3 lbs per head; in the four years ending 1842, the consumption averaged 6 lbs. per head, and in 1844, it was actually over 8 pounds per head. In relation to the actual enjoyment derived from this now indispensable article, it stands thus:—England's 1 1-5 against the United States' 8 2-16, or 6½ in favor of the latter. We have no doubt but that very many other articles would show the same result.

As many of our readers scarcely ever look at the statistics under our Commercial head, and never study them, perhaps some facts in relation to the progressive consumption of Coffee in the two countries may be of interest. Every person nearly drinks the extract, and but few out of mercantile life know to what extent it is used in the aggregate. We therefore copy from the article in the Magazine the amount which went into consumption each year from 1821 to 1844:—

Year.	*England—lbs.*	*U. States—lbs.*
1821	7,593,001	11,886,063
1822	7,669,351	18,515,271
1823	8,454,920	16,137,015
1824	8,262,943	19,797,024
1825	11,082,970	20,678,062
1826	13,203,323	31,734,781
1827	15,566,376	28,354,197
1828	17,127,633	39,156,733
1829	19,476,180	33,049,695
1830	22,691,522	38,363,687
1831	22,740,627	75,702,757
1832	22,592,527	36,471,141
1833	22,741,984	51,932,748
1834	23,785,095	49,346,502
1835	23,295,046	91,753,002
1836	24,917,690	37,647,300
1837	26,346,961	76,044,371
1838	25,765,673	82,872,633
1839	26,832,268	99,872,517
1840	28,664,311	86,209,761
1841	28,723,735	109,200,247
1842	28,370,857	107,383,577
1843	29,971,404	85,916,066
1844	31,031,000	149,711,820

The fluctuation in the U. S. consumption as shown by these figures is remarkable; but it was unquestionably not so great as it appears to have been. The amounts were found by taking the Imports each year and substracting the Exports—the balance showed the amount retained in the country for consumption. The surplus import was held over and distributed the succeeding year.

The Anti-Rent Troubles.—The Anti-Rent disturbance continues unabated in New York.—The Court of Common Pleas commenced at Delhi, on Monday last. Thirty persons have been fully committed for the murder of Sheriff Steele. Delaware county being under Martial Law, about 300 troops are in constant service. The landlords in that county are about to issue Distress Warrants on all claims and sell property to pay them. The Tribune says—"We look with painful interest for farther tidings from that quarter. We hope no violence will be offered to the ministers of the law, who are but doing their duty in the premises ---often a most unpleasant duty. The tone of the Anti-Rent papers strengthens this hope. They all, without exception, earnestly deplore the death of Steele, deprecate future resistance to the laws, and counsel the Anti-Renters to rely on the peaceful instrumentalities of Public Opinion and the Ballot-Box. Yet we are not wholly without apprehensions that a general issue of distress warrants in Delaware will lead to new outrages."

In Hudson, the trial of an Anti-Renter named Broughton has commenced. The following from that place, we clip from the Tribune of Saturday evening:

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Hudson, Sept. 5, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Our city is in a great state of excitement owing to an occurrence that happened in the Court House this morning. Judge Edmonds ordered the Sheriff to confine A. L. Jordan and Attorney General Van Buren in prison for 24 hours for contempt of Court. They really got to *blows* during the examination of the witness in the case of Big-Thunder this morning.

The Court immediately adjourned until to-morrow morning and Van Buren and Jordon are in *jail*. Nothing else is talked about.

A LARGE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Philadelphia, September 7, 4 P. M.

Gentlemen—The westerly portion of our city was visited at an early hour this morning with one of the most destructive fires that has occurred for many years; no less than three of our most extensive Forwarding and Commission Houses were entirely destroyed, and all believed to have originated in the work of an incendiary. About 2 o'clock a building occupied as a stable in the rear of Messrs. Liter, & Co's. store house in Broad street near Arch, was discovered to be on fire, the flames spread with a strong wind and was filled with merchandise, mostly cotton and grain; the next building was occupied as a dwelling, and a store for a large number of ice carts, the furniture burned, the carts saved. Adjoining was the large store house and depot of James Steel & Co., filled with flour, cotton, wool, &c., this building with most of its contents were destroyed, and the flames were at a fearful height and spread across Cherry street, into the Depot of Messrs. Craig, Bellas & Co., conductors of the Portable transportation line, where was a large quantity of flour, grain, wool, &c., a part of which was saved but in a damaged state. Fortunately most of the goods intended for the West had been sent from each of the stores on Saturday evening and were thus saved. The loss is variously estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000, but it is believed that each house was fully covered by insurance. The Engine Companies were all engaged in extinguishing a fire which had been discovered in a Sugar Refinery establishment in the vicinity of Second and Arch streets, when the alarm of fire in Broad street was given, consequently much time elapsed before any effective means was adopted to check the flames, and the consequence was much more disastrous than it otherwise would have been.

From the Philadelphia Native American.

Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The subject of a continuous railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, is at this moment engaging the attention of the merchants of the city of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. We intend to give a large portion of our columns to this subject—and promised yesterday to take up the questions of the North American—in good time. We shall not neglect to do so, more especially as Philadelphia has a deep interest at issue in the further expenditure of money. The immense amount of money expended within the borders of Pennsylvania, has never been regulated by the broad and expansive views of the statesman, extending beyond the limits of the State—nor were the public improvements themselves located with views to promote the best interest of the State or those of the city of Philadelphia; but the question was rather how the money expended should result in advancing the interests of individuals. We shall oppose the extension of our railroads, either from Chambersburgh or Harrisburgh; and shall endeavor to show, with the Pittsburgh Gazette, that the connection of the Baltimore and Ohio road with Pittsburgh will be of great advantage alike to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore, without conflicting in any degree with our immediate interests.

It will be recollected that Pennsylvania held a convention on the internal improvements of the State, in 1825. Had the recommendations of that convention been carried out, our public works would now be productive and the popular indignation so freely expressed against them, at this time, would be changed to a feeling of pride on the part of every Pennsylvanian—And notwithstanding our experience, the North American would recommend a State Convention to take into consideration the carrying out of a project of doubtful utility—a project which at best could only claim to catch a portion of the travelling community which now pass from Wheeling to Baltimore over the national road to Cumberland, Maryland. If a convention must be held, let it be a convention of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana, to consider and plan a railroad extending West from Pittsburgh to the city Indianopolis—by way of the upper Sandusky, Fort Finley, Vanwert and Wiltshire. This being accomplished, by taking the course of the river Blanchard, a short arm of this railroad commencing West of Fort Finley would connect the main route with the junction of the Wabash and Erie and the Miami canals. Moreover, the main route would cross the Beaver and Erie canal, in Pennsylvania—the Portsmouth and Cleveland, or Ohio canal---the Mad River and Sandusky Railroad---and the Miami canal. By the arm already mentioned as extending from the main line West of Fort Finley, a portion of the trade of the Wabash and Erie canal would be drawn into the city of Pittsburgh. The public improvements thus enumerated all extend through the State of Ohio---connecting the waters of the lake and the Mississippi, with the exception of the Beaver and Erie canal and the Wabash and Erie canal. The present effect and object of all the existing improvements that have been mentioned, do and were intended to benefit the city of New York, directly and alone. For this reason, their construction has been chiefly effected by the aid of New York capital. We claim to draw a portion of the trade of those works into *our* main line of improvements, for the joint benefit of the city of Pittsburgh, that of our state works, and that of the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, together with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, without detriment to either: and in the eye of intelligent men, those interests are all inseparably connected.

By this measure we should bring into requisition a large extent of country lying on the whole route of this road, and that part more especially lying between the town of Vanwert and Indianopolis. This road would lead to large profits to all concerned; and when the effect shall be such as to bring more trade within our borders than our state works can carry, then we will begin to think about railroads of so expensive a character as those at present contemplated, for certain it is that a smaller amount of money will be required to complete the road west from Pittsburgh, than to complete a road from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh.

As for securing the passage money of western travellers between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the idea is about as trifling as most Pennsylvanian legislation, on the subject of our public works, and would lead to investments about as profitable.

From the N. O. Picayune, extra, Aug. 30.

LATEST FROM CORPUS CHRISTI.

In order to allay all anxiety which may be felt on the state of affairs at Corpus Christi, we hasten to give our readers the following:

By the arrival early this morning of the fast sailing steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, from Aransas Bay, we have intelligence from Corpus Christi up to the 27th inst. One of the editors of the Picayune came passenger in the Alabama, and brings the latest news.

The most important intelligence, perhaps, is the non-confirmation of the many late exciting reports relative to the movements of the Mexican army, and the probability of an engagement between the forces under Gen. Taylor and the Mexicans. So far, there is no prospect of a fight.—General Taylor, himself, does not anticipate such an event.

Gen. Arista is at Matamoras with about 2000 men, entrenching himself, and knows of General Taylor's position.

It is believed that if Arista had marched at once upon Gen. Taylor when the latter first landed, he might easily have overcome him, and so on with other detachments as they continued to arrive; but it is now too late. Our army at Corpus Christi at this time numbers some 2000 strong, and is in condition to resist four or five times that number of Mexicans. The country, too, between the Rio Grande and Corpus Christi cannot now support an army in an attack---one of the principal impediments being a scarcity of water, of which there is little or none at all.

Near San Antonia there was a body of Comanches, (about 300 in all,) some of them visited Col. Twiggs. They seemed friendly and much delighted at the United States making war against Mexico. They informed Col. Twiggs that they were going towards the Mexican borders and intended hostilities against the Mexicans. The daring of these Indians is well known.

Some days ago a soldier, whose name was not given, went out from the encampment on St. Joseph's Island to hunt, and was lost. It is supposed that he was bitten by a snake, or that he lost his way in a crane brake and perished. He was a faithful and trustworthy man. Search was made for him in vain.

This is all the news of the slightest importance which we were able to gather. So far every thing at Aransas and Corpus Christi is quiet. The troops and volunteers are all well and in fine spirits.

Ohio Annual Conference of the M. E. Church.

This Conference commenced its session in this city last Wednesday. The number of members in attendance is about one hundred and sixty. We are informed that it comprehends but one district in a slave State, which is in the neighborhood of Parkersburgh, Virginia.

Bishop Hamline presides. Last Friday, we learn, some sensation was created by a movement in regard to Bishop Soule. Being present, Mr. Hamline invited him, out of courtesy we suppose, to preside temporarily. While he was in the chair, Jacob Young, one of the oldest and most influential preachers, arose and offered a Preamble and resolution, the former reciting the co-operation of Bishop Soule in the session which took place a few months since at Louisville, and the latter declaring it inexpedient and highly improper for that gentleman to preside at any of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The question being called for, Mr. Soule declared that he could not put the question. Bishop Hamline resumed the chair—the vote was then taken, and the preamble and resolution were adopted by a vast majority, only seven, we are informed, voting against them.

Bishop Soule a few minutes after, left the house.

We learn farther, that a unanimous vote has been obtained in favor of the restoration of the original rule of Mr. Wesley concerning drunkenness and the drinking of intoxicating liquors. It is a much more stringent rule than the present one.—*Cincinnati Herald.*

Return of Col. Kearny.---Col. Kearny, of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, returned to this city on the

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 11, 1845.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket

For Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
DANIEL McCURDY, of Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Ross.
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, of East Deer.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
JOHN YOUNG, of Robinson.

Commissioner.
JOHN McDOWELL, of Manchester.

Recorder.
SAMUEL ROSEBURGH, of Pittsburgh.

Auditor.
HUGH McCORMICK, of Moon.

Register.
P. A. MADEIRA, of Pitt.

County Treasurer.
THOMAS McKEE, of Birmingham

THE ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

On Tuesday last, we attended the first funeral to the beautiful grounds now being laid out for the "Allegheny Cemetery." It was the funeral of a young and devoutly pious widow lady, cut off in the prime of life, by that insidious foe to the human race, Consumption. She wished to be buried where the green grass, and the trees and the flowers could flourish and bloom over her last resting place, where the sound and harsh jar of business would not grate upon the ear, and we bore her to the lovely groves and grassy mounds of the new Cemetery. As the preparations are not yet in a state of forwardness to admit of the purchase of a lot, the worthy Architect, Mr. CHISLETT, with the permission of the Directors, kindly prepared a grave for the temporary reception of the remains, in a most beautiful spot; and there, under the shade of the forest trees, as the sun was sinking in the western horizon, and all around was serenely calm and quiet, we committed the body of our departed friend to the tomb, in a full hope of a glorious resurrection, while the voice of the Minister of God solemnly recited for the first time in this ground since it was devoted to this purpose, the beautiful and appropriate burial service of the Episcopal church. As he came to the sentence—"I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me, Write; from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: even so, saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labors," the whole scene, taken in connection with the piety of the departed, the solemn purpose to which this vast cemetery is shortly to be consecrated, rendered the ceremony extremely impressive and affecting. May all that people that beautiful ground hereafter as truly be pronounced blessed, as those who already sleep sweetly in joyful hope.

After the ceremony was over, conducted by Mr. CHISLETT we took a view of that part of the ground which is now being laid off into lots, and a more charming spot, for the purpose designed, we have never seen. It is already prepared to hand, and needs very little additional labor to render it everything the heart could desire, as a place in which to rest when life's fitful fever is over. We understand the ground will be consecrated by appropriate religious services shortly, when doubtless our cities will pour out a large part of their population to engage in the interesting exercises.

☞We cheerfully add our recommendation, co-operation and influence to the address to the friends of the Sabbath, in another column, in reference to the contemplated Convention to promote the better observance of holy time, to be held in Dr. SWIFT's church. Nothing, we are satisfied, can contribute more to the permanent glory, peace, virtue, and liberty of our beloved country, than a general and hearty observance of the Sabbath. Even in a civil and temporal point of light, this is of the first and greatest importance. A nation cannot far deteriorate from the path of right that gives one day in seven to calm rest and sober reflection. Its effects are most humanizing upon the heart, producing a love of home, the social pleasures, neighborly communion, and attachment to country. It also invigorates the mind, and prepares it for the duties of life, as well as promotes the health of the physical powers.

Where can a lovelier landscape be found, than a Sabbath morning or evening presents, in New England, in Scotland, and in some parts of England. The calm serenity, the universal stillness, unbroken except by the tolling of the solemn bell calling to the house of prayer, the crowds of clean and serious children thronging to the Sabbath School, or of whole families wending their way to the sanctuary, the universal quiet after the congregation is assembled,—no loiterers or Sabbath-breakers being seen to mar the beauty of the landscape—altogether presents a scene of calm loveliness nigh akin to heaven, and the influence of which cannot but be most beneficial upon society, and especially upon the tender minds of youth. When this scene is contrasted with the disregard of the Sabbath in many other parts of the earth, how painful is the difference, and how striking are the effects observable in public morals.

If we wish to make this country the glory of all lands, if we wish to call down upon ourselves nationally, the blessing of the Great Creator who established the Sabbath, when the "morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy," then let us as a people, as a whole community, join in promoting the better observance of the Sabbath. In order to this, we cannot do better than send up delegates to the approaching Convention, and unite in all the feasible and proper plans which may be devised by that body to attain the object contemplated.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Some solicitude has been expressed in various quarters, relative to the nomination of a Whig candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and different bodies have been looked to, to present a proper name, but none has yet taken public action in the matter. We now learn that the State Central Committee are in correspondence on this subject, and as soon as the result is known to the chairman of that body, it will be announced to the public.

The Philadelphia Fire.

The buildings destroyed by the fire in Philadelphia on Sunday morning last, are Siter, James & Co's warehouse, on Broad street, above Arch; the warehouse of James Steele & Sons, at the corner of Cherry and Broad streets, the large store of Craig, Bellas & Co., and the office, cars, &c., of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, in all, three large warehouses, a carpenter's shop, a stable, and the Ice company offices. The Inquirer says.

We learn that in the store of Messrs. Craig, Bellas & Co., there were about 5000 barrels of flour—3000 of which was saved in a damaged state. A quantity of wool, feathers and domestic produce in this store, was also wholly consumed or much damaged. Fortunately, nearly all the dry goods and other merchandize intended for the West were sent off the night before, while the few parcels that remained were saved. The insurance of the firm was $25,000; or more than enough to cover the whole damage. The members of the firm were on the ground soon after the alarm was given, and the moment it was ascertained that the store could not be saved, they made arrangements for another store in the Central Block, a few doors above, and will be ready to transact business as usual to-day. All demands upon them will be promptly met.

In the store of James Steele & Co., a considerable quantity of western and southern produce, such as flour, wool and cotton, was destroyed. We learn, however, with pleasure, that this firm is also insured to a sufficient extent to cover the damage.

The Democratic State Convention.

The Locofocos held a State Convention at Harrisburgh, on the 4th inst., for the nomination of a Canal Commissioner. JAMES BURNS, of Mifflin County, was nominated—a man, we understand, of but ordinary abilities and small acquirements, and with no particular fitness for the office, and withal not at all popular. The Whigs will have out a candidate in a few days, whose chance for an election, if the Whigs can be induced to turn out, will be very good.

Resolutions were passed by the Convention lauding James K. Polk, Francis R. Shunk, Geo. M. Dallas, James Buchanan, and one about sticking to "Democratic Nominations" which hits rather hard on the Hon. Mr. CAMERON. That is a sore spot for our Locofoco friends, and they lose no occasion to show their chagrin. Two of the resolutions are such curious specimens of demagogueism, that we copy them entire:

Resolved, That we hail the rising star of Texas, and her admission into the Union, as the beneficial result of the ascendancy and diffusion of democratic principles, *in enlarging the area of human Liberty*; and the Keystone state will not fail to rally around our patriotic Chief Magistrate, JAMES K. POLK, in the maintenance of her rights and our own rights.

Resolved, That *Oregon is, and aught of right to be ours*, and in the maintenance of that right, we hold it to be the obvious and patriotic duty, and we have implicit confidence that such will be the course of the Government, *not to surrender any portion of the American soil*, to the unjust demands of a foreign government; that the public domain is the inheritance of the people, and that foreign hands should not be permitted to wrest it from those whose free toil and strong arms will change the wilderness into cultivated fields, and give additional sovereignities to the American Union.

Here, the rising star of Texas is hailed as the enlarging of the area of HUMAN LIBERTY—to wit, the opening up of a large slave region to which long trains of coffled slaves are daily wending their way, to sweat, groan, and die in *perpetual bondage!* But, probably, Democrats do not consider a slave a *human* being, when they speak of extending "HUMAN LIBERTY!" What abominable humbuggery, what detestible hypocrisy, what ineffable meanness is exhibited by such language, in such a connection—the "enlarging of the area of HUMAN *liberty*!" If men will do wrong, let them use appropriate language in which to speak of their deeds. Let them not add insult and hypocrisy to their wrong-doing.

Mark, also, the language used in the resolution about Oregon. In speaking about that country they use the most indefinite terms. They take good care to leave a loop-hole to creep out of, in case the administration shall agree to compromise our claim. They do not say that *all* the country called Oregon is ours—they do not say that they claim up to the 54th degree, as the Post of this city does, but they will not "surrender any portion of the *American soil!*" Who asks them to surrender *American soil?* All admit that we should have all which is strictly ours; but the very question in dispute is, how much is ours! But by the use of such language they claim a great deal on the score of American feeling and patriotism, when in fact they have said just nearly nothing at all.

The Post of this city is about the only paper we have seen, which has had the rashness to define the boundary to which it claims. That editor will have nothing less than the whole of Oregon to the 54th degree, but he will have to eat his own words in the end, and acknowledge he was rather green. He went a little farther in his zeal than the administration wanted him to go.

But there is one fact, in reference to this "Democratic State Convention" which is worthy of especial notice. While resolutions are passed in favor of the administration, and of Texas and Oregon, *not a single syllable is said in reference to the Tariff!* At the very time when it has been officially announced that Mr. WALKER is preparing to attack the Tariff, and when the Union has uttered the mandate from the White House that the *"Tariff must be reduced!"* a Democratic State Convention meets in Pennsylvania, and passes resolutions in reference to the different subjects of national politics and measures, and utters not a word in favor of our *great interest*, which is of more value to us than ten Oregons and Texas put together, and which is now threatened with an overthrow. If any thing can open the eyes of the people to the shameful deception of that party in reference to the Tariff, this will. Either they care nothing for the Tariff, or they are willing to *sacrifice it* to party aggrandizement. Mr. Polk and the Southern Locofocos want the Tariff destroyed, and our Pennsylvania Locofocos, like trained and obedient servants, bow their necks to the demand, and never utter one word of remonstrance or rebuke. Such is Pennsylvania Democracy!

To the Friends of the Sabbath in Allegheny County:

DEAR BRETHREN:—The Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity for promoting the better observance of the Sabbath, have resolved to call a County Convention, to meet in the 1st Presbyterian Church, city of Allegheny, on the third Thursday of September, (18th,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., to which they would most earnestly invite all the friends of the Sabbath throughout the County—particularly that all Christian pastors would endeavor to be present, and all Christian congregations and Sabbath Associations would send representatives.

We do not think it necessary to say much to the friends of the Sabbath for the purpose of urging them to attend. Every person concerned about the sanctification of the Lord's Day, and who cries and sighs for all the abominations done throughout the land on that day, will see abundant reason why he should act and exert an influence in this good cause; and what means can promise to be more successful than for the friends of the Sabbath to meet for consultation, and devising measures for obtaining concentrated action? Such meetings have been held in many of the adjoining counties of Western Pennsylvania, and we believe their influence has been for good. And if such assemblies are needed in other counties, much more in this. We need not inform you that the City of Pittsburgh must exert a powerful influence for good or evil over an extensive portion of our County. Here is the place from whence set forth many of those steam and canal boats and public conveyances which refuse to recognize, the authority of the Lord of the Sabbath. Here they are owned, and we say it with sorrow, owned, some instances, by men who are members of respectable Christian churches. Other things as glaringly wrong may exist in our midst. Friends of the Sabbath, we earnestly invite your co-operation. The signs of the times are favorable, and yet it should not be disguised, the dangers which surround us are pressing. Will you not come to the help of the Lord—to the help of the Lord against the mighty?

FRANCIS HERRON, President
of Sab. As. of Pittsburgh and vicinity.
JAMES ROGERS, Secretary.

Pastors of Congregations will please give notice of the meeting, the Sabbath previous; and also that there will be a public meeting held in the same place at 7½ o'clock, P. M., when several addresses may be expected.

All Editors of papers in the county friendly to the observance of the Sabbath please copy above.

UMBRELLA MUSINGS.—Philadelphia Inquirer says—"Umbrellas are like the fleeting hours of youth—when gone they never come back—like the dew on the mountain—the summer-dried river—the spray of the fountain—they are gone forever!"

THE WHIG CAUSE PERMANENT.

The Watchword is—"NEVER GIVE UP."

At a late Whig meeting in Philadelphia the following excellent resolutions were proposed, which will meet with a response in every Whig bosom in the country. Never was there a time when the Whig party was more needed than now to check the ultraisms on either hand, and every truly patriotic Whig will still be found at his post, firm, devoted and fearless, shouting the Watchword, *"never give up!"*

Resolved, That the Whig party is one of principles, born with and embracing the rights, honor and interests of all our country—of measures which have upheld and still uphold the welfare of all sections of our Union for all time—and that without its beneficent influence in power, or its patriotic energies in opposition, our government cannot, in the opinion of the considerate of all parties, endure and prosper; that this is true of the Whig party and none other.

Resolved, That there never was a period in our history, when the conservative energies of the Whig party were so necessary as now, to save the land from war without and within; from the prostration of industry, the loss of character, union and energy as a people, and the forfeiture of the high and holy hopes of the founders of the Republic. That the Whig party has the power to save the country, and that in such a crisis, inaction and *neutrality* are a treason more blighting and unmanly than open opposition.

Resolved, That the Whig party is a majority in this country; that it has long held a majority in the highest branch of the national legislature; that it swept the country in '40 and '44, though betrayed by treason in the former, and defeated at the flushed moment of victory by a third party in the latter period; that in power the Whig party gave us the tariff—that out of power it compelled our opponents to steal its livery in order to secure an ill won triumph—that in or out of power, if true to itself and the country, it is of force sufficient to vindicate the Constitution from the excesses of unopposed invasion, and to maintain the measures which lifted the land from the gulf into which Locofoco misrule had plunged it.

Resolved, That despondency is a folly which no fact in the past or the present can justify; that it is unknown to every true Whig here and elsewhere, and is in character only with those who would seek a wretched excuse for a sordid and dishonorable treason; that the city and county of Philadelphia have been, can be, and shall be carried by the Whig party.

Resolved, That we are Whigs of the *Washington* and *Clay* school, Whigs ever, and Whigs only that we will amalgamate with no party, for in none can we find the Whig creed and the Whig patriotism; that no party is for us that is not with us in name, organization, principles and purposes, and that with none will we act directly or indirectly.

Resolved, That the Whig party has done nothing, has left nothing undone, that can justify the defection of any member of the party; that it is now all that it has ever been in principles, spirit and fidelity; and that no man can find in its history or character, that which can relieve an abandonment of our banner from the reproach and contempt which ever, even with those who nurse the treason, await the traitor.

Resolved, That the third party which has sprung up, is not the Whig party—and on that ground is not ours—that it does not bear our name, avow our principles, or maintain our measures—that it is local, temporary, and of one idea, while the Whig party is of and for *all* our country, through all times and in all emergencies.

Resolved, That the Whig party will be faithful to itself in all its nominations—a fidelity that will win victory or dignity defeat.

Resolved, That since the open war commenced by the present administration upon the Tariff, it is apparent that to the Whig party alone can the country look for its rescue; that to it, and all the measures of our party, we pledge our faith and honor, and invoke the honest and patriotic of all parties to unite with us in sustaining what is the cause of all.

Resolved, That in a crisis like the present, when foreign and domestic ills darken the path of our history, no one idea or measure can save the land: that the sympathies, and anxieties and efforts of the patriot must cover every right and every interest: that the Whig creed is ample to cover and shield all our common country: to meet every danger: redress every wrong: maintain the common welfare, and transmit our country to posterity as undimmed in its glory as when we received it from our fathers.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Whigs, organization in Wards and Districts: organization immediate, effective and untiring; that without it we invite defeat: with it we secure a certain victory. That the present is a crisis in which no true Whig will falter, and that those who rally round the banner of the party, and cling to the cause so long tried and ever true, will merit and receive the applause and gratitude of the friends of Constitutional Liberty throughout the land.

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed to confer with a similar committee from the city, upon the measure necessary to secure an energetic organization of the Whig party.

From the St. Louis New Era Sept. 4:

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.—We learn from the officers of the steamer West Wind, which arrived yesterday, that the steamer Little Pike, Captain R. Hughes bound from this port to New Orleans, with a heavy cargo, struck a snag on the morning of the 28th ult. at Island 63, about seventy-five miles below Memphis, and sunk in a few moments; her stern went down in about 18 feet water; her bow was upon a bar. The boat and nearly all her cargo will be a total loss. Some little of her deck load, together with her engines and machinery, cabin fixtures, furnature, &c. will be saved. She had taken the precaution to lay by all night, and started at day light next, morning, but had not proceeded more than a couple of miles before she met with the accident. She was owned by a Mr. Scott, the former commander, and the Clerk, Mr. Avery, and is insured in Cincinnati for $6,000.

Messrs. Editors: A number of the citizens of Wilkins township feeling a great desire to have the principles of the different political parties of this county fairly discussed, do respectfully invite the candidates of the different political parties for the Legislature, to meet at the village of Wilkinsburgh, on Saturday the 20th day of September, inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to discuss the different topics that now agitate the public.

E. Thompson, Democ.		Saml. Mylr, Native.	
John Horner, Whig.		David Horner,	"
A. Horbach, jr.	"	J. W. Morgan,	"
J. Carothers, Antimas.		H. Z. Mitchell,	"
S. J. Smith, Liberty.		David Horner,	"

The different political papers of the county are requested to copy daily and weekly.

Wilkinsburgh, Sept. 10, 1845.

DRESS GINGHAMS—R. D. THOMPSON, No. 110 Market st. has received a lot of new and rich style French Ginghams, to which he would call the attention of the ladies. sep2

WALL PAPER MANUFACTORY
WAREHOUSE REMOVED.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their paper store to

No. 87 Wood Street, above Fourth,

nearly opposite the stand they occupied before the fire, where they have on hands and are opening a complete assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, &c.,

the greater part of which has been manufactured and imported since the fire, and which contains a large number of patterns that are altogether new and suitable for every description of entries and rooms.

They also keep on hands a stock of Printing, Writing and Wrapping Paper from the Clinton Mill, Sterlingville, O., to which, along with their other goods, they would respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

☞Rags and Fanners Scraps purchased in exchange.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
87 Wood street.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he is now receiving his first supplies of **Carpets, &c &c,** for the *Fall Sales* among which will be found—

New style superfine Ingrain Carpets;
do fine do do;
do common do do;
do 5-4 cotton do;
4-4 hemp do;
4-4, ¾ and ⅞ Venitian do;
Sheep Skin, Manilla and Grass Matts;
Tufted and Chenville Rugs;
Brussels and Wilton do;
Plain and Embossed Table and Piano Covers, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell low, at No. 110 Market st.

sep2 R. D. THOMPSON.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

THURSSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1845.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR AUGUST, 1845.

J. CAROTHERS.....T. J. BIGHAM.....JOSHUA HANNA.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—℔ lb.
Pots.....3 @3½
Pearls.....4@4½
Scorchings.....—@3
Saleratus.....4½@4¾

Ale—℔ bbl.
XX Ale.....—@7.00
Common.....—@6.00

Axles—℔ lb.
Axes.....8 @

Beans—℔ bushel.
Common.....@ 87
Small white.....1.00@1.25

Bristles—℔ lb
American.....33 @40

Batting—℔ lb.
Superior.....@ 9
Common.....@ 7

Buckets—machine—℔ dozen.
Large size.....2.12½@2.25
Small size.....—@—

Beeswax—℔ lb.
Yellow.....28 @30

Blooms—℔ ton.
Blooms.....60.00@70.00

Brooms—℔ dozen
Merchantable.....1.25@1.87½
Market.....2.00@2.25

Barks—℔ cord.
Chesnut Oak.....1.12½@1.25
Black Oak.....—@1.00
Hemlock.....2.50@3.00

Coal—℔ bushel.
At the river.....—@—
From wagon.....—@—

Cotton—℔ lb.
Louisiana & Alabama 4 @ 7½

Chocolate—℔ lb.
Number 1.....10 @11
Cocoa, prepared.....@22

Candles—℔ lb.
City, dipped.....—@ 8
Pittsburgh Star.....20 @—
Cincinnati do.....@21
Sperm, best brands.....@33
Do inferior.....@30

Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10@12.....@15
" 11 to 14.....15½@16
" 14.....@17
Increasing ½@1c. ℔ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—℔ dozen.
No. 50.....@ 7½
" 60.....@ 6
" 70.....@ 5½
" 80 to 100, 100.....5 @6
Cavender Yarn, lb.....@24
Carpet Chain.....@20
Cotton Twine.....@23
Candle Wick.....@15

Coffee—℔ lb.
Java, old white.....11½@12
St. Domingo.....—@—
Laguayra.....—@—
Rio.....7½@8½
Havana.....—@—

Copper—℔ lb.
Braziers'.....@30
Sheathing.....@30
Bolt.....@35
Old.....16 @18

Cordage—℔ coil℔ lb
Manilla.....—@—
West India Rope.....@10
Tarred.....@ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine.....@ 9
" com'n.....@ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—℔ dozen
Extra Long.....@2.50
Long.....@1.75
Common.....@1.25
Plough Lines.....@ 75

Castings, Foundry, ℔ lb.; net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order.....—@ 4
Bevel'd gearage do.....—@ 5
Light machinery do.....—@ 4
Heavy Rolling mill cast'gs do.....—@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in.....—@ 5
over 10 in.....—@2
Grate Bars.....—@2½
Hollow-ware assorted.....—@ 4
Counter weights.....@ 2½
Dog Irons.....—@2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons.....—@6
[10 ℔ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes.....—@4
Dearborn "....—@5
Tea kettles doz.....7.50@8.00
Waffle Irons.....10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar.....—@ 2.25
24 inch bow front.....—@ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)

Domestics—℔ yard.
Brown Cottons—
4 Twiste, Nashua.....—@ 8
Appleton, &c.....—@ 8
4-8 Laurel & Brunswick.....—@ 8
Pittsburgh.....—@ 7½
Lightning.....—@ 6
4-4 Lightning.....5½@ 6
Waltham fine.....—@ 9
Bleached.....8 @ 9
3-4 & 5-4 Long cloths.....7 @13
Lockings—
5-4.....—@11
Register.....—@14
4-4 West Branch.....10½@11½
Somerset, &c.....18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk.....9 @ 9½
Bleached do.....10½@11
Prints—
Common.....5½@ 9½
Good style Madder colors.....8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue.....11½@12½

Drugs—By package.
Aloes.....13 @17
Alum.....—@ 3½
Asafoetida.....20 @25
Arrowroot.....8 @10
Antimonia.....10 @11
Borax, refined.....19 @25
Balsam, Peru.....2.00@2.25
Do Copavia.....30 @37½
Bum stone.....4 @ 5
Camphor, refined.....55 @65
Chl. ride Lime, cask.....7½@—
Cochineal.....1.75@2.00
Cream Tartar.....19 @22
Copperas.....1½@ 2½
Glue.....12 @13
Gall's.....20 @25
Gum Arabic.....40 @50
" Copal.....38 @50
" Tragacinth.....31 @37½
" Shellac.....14 @18
" Mastic.....1.20@1.25
Ipecac.....—@1.00
Jal'ap, powdered.....80 @ 85
Lac large.....5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root.....7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball.....19 @20
Lac Dye.....25 @28
Magnesia, Carbo.....31 @35
Magnesia, Flake.....37 @40
Madder, Dutch.....19 @22
Myrtle, Common.....17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey.....20 @30
Oil, Vitriol.....4½@ 5
" Castor.....88@1.00
" Cassia.....6.00@6.50
" Cloves.....2.50@3.00
" Lemon.....2.00@2.25
" Peppermint.....3.00@3.50
Opium, Turkey.....3.00@6.00
Quinine.....2.90@3.25
Rhubarb, root.....68 @75
Sal Ammont.....20 @25
Sal Soda.....4½@ 5
Senna.....25 @30
Tartaric Acid.....50 @62
Vitriol, Blue.....10 @11

Dye Wood—℔ lb.
Camwood.....5½@ 7
Fustic.....2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped.....2½@ 3
Logwood, ground.....3½@ 4

Elliptic Springs—lb
Polished.....10½@11½

Feathers—℔ lb.
Live Geese.....—@ 2.25
Do picked.....—@ 2.25
Mattress.....—@ 2.25
Pillows.....—@ 2.25
Feather Beds.....—@ 2.25

Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd.....—@25
Soft.....—@18
Hard.....—@10
Currants, Zante.....—@12½
Filberts.....—@13
Figs, Turkey.....—@13
Malaga.....@12
Raisins, Muscat.....2.87@3.00
Bunch.....@2.87½
Bloom.....—@—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx none
Oranges do.....none
Peaches dry, bu.....—@—
Apples dry.....—@—
Apples green, bbl. 75@2.50

Fire Brick—℔ M.
Fire brick.....@15.00

Freights—℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, via Canal.....@—
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Le'r, Tallow, &c.....@50
Feathers.....@80
Fur & Peltries.....@—
Wool.....@80
Rags.....@@2½
Ashes.....@45
Oil of all kinds.....@55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy.....@—
To Cleveland, " .....25 @45
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati.....@75
Louisville.....@87½
St. Louis.....@—

Gunpowder—℔ keg.
FFG.....5.00@6.00
Eagle, 6½ lbs.....@5.00
Do, dozen 1 lb canisters.....@7.00
FFG do.....@4.00
Eagle do in papers.....@6.00
Rock powder.....3.50@4.00

Grain—℔ bushel
Wheat.....62½@65
Rye.....57½@60
Oats.....27½@28
Corn.....@34
Barley.....@ 55

Glue—℔ lb.
Pitts. common.....@12½
" superfine.....@—

Ginseng—℔ lb.
Green.....25@ 32

Hay—℔ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy.....14.00@15.00
Clover.....—@—
Straw, 100 bdls.....@—

Hides—℔ lb.
Missouri.....9@10½
Spanish.....11 @16
Dry salted.....@—
Do kips ℔ skin—1.00@1.62
Green.....—@ 4

Hemp—℔ lb.
Missouri & Ky.....— @ 4
Manilla.....—@—

Hops—℔ lb
First sort '44.....14½@25

Indigo—by package.
Bengal, dry.....1.50@1.75
Spanish.....1.10@1.25
Manilla.....90@1.00

Lead—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig.....5½@ 4
Bar.....—@4
Common sizes Pipe.....6 @6½
Sheet.....—@6½

Leather—℔ lb.
Sole Baltimore.....18 @20
New York.....15@17½
Damaged.....13 @15
Slaughter.....18 @20
Skirting.....21 @25
Harness, black.....19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides.....30.00@36.00
Rasset do.....34.00@42.00
Upper, finish'd.....22.00@25.00
Kips finished.....24.00@30.00
Calf skin do.....45.00@56.00
Lace Leather.....18.00@—
N. England Seating.
No 1 ℔ dozen.....45.00@—
2 do.....35.00@—
3 do.....25.00@—
Sheep skins.....2½@ 3½

Lumber—From pile ℔ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch.....@20.00
Common, " .....@10.00
Clear, 1½ " .....@30.00
Common 1½ " .....@—
Clear, 2 " .....@40.00
Common 2 " .....@—
Flooring, clear 1 inch do.....@—
1 in. common.....@18.00
Oak do do.....@—
Pine Shingles ℔ M.
Clear.....1.75@ 2.50
Laths, sawed, 100.....@2.00

Malleable Iron—℔ lb.
Malleable Iron.....@12½

Molasses—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, N. O.....@—
" N Orleans.....40 @44
New Orleans.....@37½
Country.....@—

Naval Stores—
Rosin, ℔ bri.....2.50@2.75
Pitch.....@3.50
Tar, Allegheny.....@3.00
" N. Carolina.....3.75@4.00
Turpentine, gall.....35@ 50
Varnish, Copal.....1.75@2.00

Oakum—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh.....@7

Oils—℔ gallon.
Linseed.....70@ 80
Lard, City.....65@ 68
Olive.....4.25@4.50
Sperm, bleached.....@4.20
" unbleached.....@3.15
Fall.....95@1.00
Whale.....55@ 75
Tanners, ℔ bbl. 18.00@22.00

Paints—℔ lb.
Prus. Blue.....87@1.00
Lampblack.....6½@ 7
Span. Whiting.....1½@ 2
Chrome Green.....38 @55
" Yellow No 1.33 @35
" No 2.25 @28
Brunswik Green.....15 @20
White Lead, dry.....7½@8½
" ground, pure, keg.....1.65@1.75
" No. 1.....1.35@1.50
Red Lead.....6½@ 8
Yellow Ochre.....2½@ 3
Ven. Red.....4½@ 5
Verdigris.....30 @35

Pig Metal—℔ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1, Foundry.....—@—
" Forge.....—@—
Hanging Rock.
No. 1, Foundry.....@—
" Forge.....—@—
Tennessee.
Tennessee.....@—

Plaister Paris—℔ ton
Plaister Paris.....@12.00

Provisions
Bacon Hams.....7½@8½
" Shoulders.....6½@7
" Sides.....7½@7¾
Inground, city cure.....@—
" country cure.....@—
Lard, No 1 in kegs.....7½@8
" 2 in kegs.....6½@7
" 1 in tubs.....7 @7½
Butter " 1 in kegs.....7½@10
" 1 in roll.....@—
Cheese, W Reserve.....5 @6
" Goshen.....— @10
" Pine Apple.....@15
Crackers, Pittsb. Water ℔ bbl.....@3.50
Do Butter.....@4.25

Potatoes—℔ bushel.
Mercer.....@—
Neshannocks.....@—

Rags—℔ lb.
Country mixed.....@3½
Do good white.....4½@5½

Rice—℔ lb.
Rice.....@5

Seeds—℔ bushel.
Clover.....5.00@5.50
Timothy.....2.50 @3.00
Flaxseed.....80@84

Spices—℔ lb.
Pepper.....@35
Cassia, in Mats.....@25
Ginger.....10 @11
Nutmegs.....@125
Pepper.....12 @12½
Alspice.....@15

Snakeroot—℔ lb.
Virginia.....@—
Seneca.....@—

Soap—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow.....@—
Cincinnati yellow.....@—
Chilliecothe yellow.....@—
Pittsburgh brown.....@—
Cincinnati brown.....@—
Chilliecothe brown.....@—
Castile.....@—

Starch—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1.....@5½
Cincinnati No 1.....@5½

Steel—℔ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear.....17½@18
Do single.....16 @17
Best German.....@12½
" Eagle.....@10
" Hoop L.....@24
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel.....@—
Shear single.....@—
" double.....@—
" treble.....@—
Spring, cast steel.....@10
English blister.....@ 5½
American blister.....@ 5½
Spring.....5½@ 5½

Spirits—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordeaux.....2.00@2.50
" Rochelle.....2.00@2.50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof.....4.50@4.75
" N E 1st proof.....87@1.00
" N E 1st proof.....40@1.50
Gin, Holland.....1.00@ .00

Sugar—℔ lb.
N.O. prime, hhd.....—@ 7
" fair, hhd.....6½@6¾
Havana, white lb.....@—
Brazil, " lb.....10½@10½
Loaf, No 1.....@—
" 2.....@—
" 3.....@—
Pulverized—Philad.....@—

Salt—℔ bbl.
No. 1 afloat.....1.00@1.01½
1 in store.....1.05@1.06½
2 afloat.....@—
Table, doz. box 1.50 @2.00

Spelter—℔ lb.
Spelter.....@10

Tobacco—℔ lb.—10@ cl off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf.....3 @ 6
Manufacturers do.....2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist.....@ 9
Plug in kegs.....@ 6½
Plug in boxes.....@14
6 twist.....4½@ 6
Cavendish.....@ 4
128 Lump in box.....13 @14
58 " " .....@14
16s " " .....@14
Scotch snuff.....@14
Rappee.....@14
Cut & Dry, ½ lb pap.....@25

Teas—℔ lb.
Imperial.....50 @75
Gunpowder.....45 @70
Young Hyson.....30 @70
Ponchong.....50 @75

Tinplate—℔ box.
I X.....—@11.50

Tallow—℔ lb.
Rendered.....—@6
Rough.....—@4

Soap Grease.....@4½

Vices—℔ lb.
Solid boxes.....@ -

Wines—℔ gallon.
L P Madira.....2.00@3.00
L P Teneriffe.....1.00@1.50
Lisbon.....75@1.50
Dry Malaga.....65@ 70
Sherri.....62@ 65
Marseilles.....70@ 75
Port.....1.00@2.00
Calabria.....65@ 70

Wool—℔ lb.
Prime.....@33
Full blood.....@30
¾ blood.....@28
½ blood.....@26
¼ blood.....@25
Common.....@24

Zinc—℔ lb.
Sheet.....8 @ 9

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, Sept. 4, 1845.

State of Trade—Business is something better this week and our streets exhibit more bustle and activity, but the improvement does not yet amount to much. It is however the droppings of the coming shower. The opening of the Fall trade is at hand, and large preparations are making to meet it. Manufactures especially are very active and orders are coming in for some large Bills. We had occasion to refer once before to some particulars representing them. It is very clear that in many minor branches upon which the East has been depended heretofore for supplies, our own Manufactures are gaining the upper hand. We instance Shovels, Hay and other Forks, &c. One Factory alone, in this city, will this year, turn out *five thousand* dozen, exclusive of Hoes, Picks, &c., &c. For these there is a demand which also does them as fast as finished—sales this week of 200 dozen. And so of many other art cles.

The Rivers are falling again—2 feet 1 inch water in the channel. The period of low water has been unusually extended this year and we now look for a change.

Ashes—The market has been rather quiet this week. We have no sales of importance to report. About 55 casks of Potash sold at 3¾@4c. the latter for prime, cash and 4 mos. Single casks at 3½c. 8 tons Scorchings in several lots sold from store at 2c. Limited sales of Pearls at 4c. 13 casks of Saleratus from first hands at 3½c. In store it is held at our quotations. The receipts of all descriptions have been light.

Ale—The demand for this article has been without delay. It is hardly possible that the present stage of water can continue, and we are in hopes of a rise. Canal freights are steady. Bacon and similar freight is 45c. Ky. and Va. Tobacco 50c. and Ohio Tobacco 55c ℔ 100 lbs. Other articles as quoted. Canal freights for the West are increasing in amount.

Fish—The receipts of Fish within a few days are larger, and the market is now well supplied with all descriptions except No. 1 and 2 Mackerel. No. 3 Scotch are selling at $8.50@9 ℔ bbl. No 1 Herring at $4.75@5.00. No. 1 trimmed Shad at $5.00@9. Pickled Herring 5.00@5.75. Salmon at 16.50@17. Smoked Herring at 75c@1.00 ℔ box.

Feed of every description has been scarce for two months past. Corse of Bran, Shorts or Middlings would be a good long price.

Flour—The market has not received a supply of fresh ground anything like equal to the demand. The sales from wagon and on the wharf have been very uniform as to prices, ranging through the week from $4.25 to 4.50, generally at $4.37½@4.44 ℔ bbl. Old stock has been in good demand in consequence of the short supply of fresh ground, and sales to a considerable extent in the aggregate, at $4.25@4.50 ℔ bbl. Sour is selling on the canal dry—74@75c ℔ bu.

Fruit—Except in green Apples there is very little doing—these sell at 75c to $2.50 ℔ bbl. as in quality, condition &c. The stock of Nuts, &c., has been considerably increased within the week, and they are held at quotations. African Groundnuts $1.50@1.62½ ℔ bu by the bag. No dried fruit, except Foreign, on the market. Bunch Raisins are held at $2.87½@3 ℔ box.

Ginseng—A small sale made from store at 38c ℔ lb. Carry little offering, is in demand, and good lots would probably bring more.

Glass—The stock of country brands of Window is small compared with what is usually held here. The demand is active,

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 4, 1845.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW.

The Philadelphia "Native American" has an article on the subject of a Railroad from that city to Pittsburgh, which takes the most common sense view of the matter we have seen by any paper of that city. After speaking of the short-sighted and selfish policy which has more or less characterized every public improvement in this state, it proceeds:

"Let us at length consent to learn some wisdom by experience, and try if by the aid of glasses we cannot extend our vision as far west as Indiana. *We are firmly convinced that a continuation of our railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh is not the plan best calculated to advance the interests of Pittsburgh, those of Pennsylvania, or those of the city of Philadelphia.* We shall oppose this extension upon the ground that the capital necessary for such extension ought to be expended upon an entirely different route—a route which would be vastly more productive in building up each and all the several interests of the State and its eastern and western marts. We shall also oppose all attempts at plans of public improvements calculated to come in direct and injurious competition with our State works. This a simple duty to the creditors of the delinquent states, and with *our* consent, those interests shall never be directly or indirectly prejudiced.

We share not, in any degree, that purblind policy which opposes the seeming interest of a rival, regardless of the reaction of such policy upon our own interests, *and we therefore favor the extension of the Baltimore road to Pittsburgh.*

Moreover, we earnestly call upon both Baltimore and Philadelphia to husband their resources, and apply them, when disposed to favor new roads, *to the construction of roads running from Pittsburgh, West.* By such means only, can either city hope to share a portion of those vast advantages which a far nobler and a more enlightened policy has yielded to the Empire and the Granite states.

We shall hasten to developeour views upon this subject, and demand a hearing from those whose welfare is deeply involved in the issue of all schemes of public improvement."

This is the most enlarged view we have seen taken of this subject in that quarter. The recommendation to Philadelphia to husband her capital and spend it on Rail Roads *west* from Pittsburgh, is one which commends itself to the commonsense of every business man. Philadelphia might spend six or eight millions of *dollars in a continuous* Railroad to Pittsburgh, *and add but little* to her facilities for reaching the Ohio river; as she will certainly have, before such a road can be built, the benefits of the Baltimore road extending to some point on the Ohio, in addition to our public works. These, with a connection with the Baltimore road, somewhere east of the mountains, will give Philadelphia the necessary facilities to reach the Ohio. It is much better policy for her, then, to avail herself of the facilities which the Baltimore road offers, and save the money she would expend in a continuous road, in making roads to connect Pittsburgh with Cleveland, and with the various Railroads which are threading Ohio.

Philadelphia and Baltimore should *unite, in respect to the Western trade,* against New York and Boston. Their interests do not come greatly into contact, and in the pursuit of this trade, cannot well be separated. Let Philadelphia join in giving the Baltimore road the right of way, and let Baltimore go on and build her road to Pittsburgh. While Baltimore is doing this let Philadelphia and Pittsburgh commence a road from this city to Cleveland, and a branch from this, diverging somewhere in Columbiana county, to Mount Vernon in Ohio, to connect with the great railway route from Cincinnati to Cleveland. Then let those cities join with all the West in procuring appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio river from its head to its mouth. *All this is practicable!* There is nothing chimerical or visionary about it. It is not only practicable, but Philadelphia has it in her power to *accomplish it*; and if, throwing aside the short-sighted and selfish policy which has hitherto cramped her energies, she undertakes this magnificent scheme, she will place herself on a vantage ground to secure the trade of the West, which nothing, that New York or Boston can do, can deprive her of. But if she loses her time, and spends her energies, in talking about or building a continuous road, she will soon find her glory has departed.

But in so doing, says some narrow-minded Philadelphian, we help Baltimore also. Admitted. Baltimore possesses advantages peculiar to herself, from her position, which Philadelphia cannot deprive her of. Baltimore, in spite of Philadelphia, will reap a rich harvest of the Western trade. This she will do whether Philadelphia builds her continuous road or not. But it is clearly ascertained, that all increase of facilities for reaching Baltimore benefit Philadelphia, and as Baltimore cannot hinder the Western trade from reaching Philadelphia through that city, neither can Philadelphia prevent, by any means whatever, the Western trade from going to Baltimore. Those cities should then cordially unite together to bring the Western trade to their respective cities, and then contend for it on the spot, with that fair and honorable competition practised among merchants.

This is the plain and common-sense view of an important matter to Philadelphia. We hope her intelligent citizens will look at it. We are surprised that it does not occupy more of the attention of her press. The *North American* is partially awake, and is agitating the question of a Railroad connection of some kind. We hope it will not commit itself to the continuous road project. The *Native American*, as shown by the above extract, has taken correct ground right manfully. But where are the *United States Gazette* and *Philadelphia Inquirer*, papers which ought to originate and give tone and direction to public opinion?—Why are they so perfectly dumb on so interesting a subject to their own city? Are they waiting to find which way the current is going to set, before they commit themselves? They have the power to give the current a right direction, though the boldness to do so may be lacking.

FRAUD DISCOVERED!—We call the attention of the Post, to the exposure of the shameless fraud attempted by Mr. Secretary WALKER, in his preparation to destroy the Tariff, in an article we publish to-day, from the New York Tribune. Will the Post account for the fact, that of one hundred *Whig* manufacturers, in certain towns of New Jersey, *not one* had been favored with Mr. WALKER's questions on the Tariff; while six *Locofoco* Manufacturers, *three* of them *foreigners*, had each received a Circular!

Oh! what a beautiful administration! Having got into power by fraud, they are determined to keep up their fraudulent conduct in their attacks upon the Tariff! And, the Post, clever soul, though *professing* to be in favor of the Tariff, supports them through it all, and even has the assurance to expect that *Whigs* will support the ticket of this degraded, Tariff-destroying party!

PHILADELPHIA.—The Whigs of Philadelphia have nominated the following ticket. *Mayor*, Col. John Swift. *Senate*, Wm. A. Crabb. *Assembly*, Charles B. Trego, Thos. Connor, Benjamin Matthias, Thos. C. Steele, and Saunders Lewis.

A JUST DEFENCE.

We had earnestly hoped that the discussion going on with regard to political matters and the Railroad had stopped before this. We cannot but view it as likely to prove injurious to the cause of the Road next winter. But as the Post keeps up the war, and is continually attacking our excellent members of the last session, we deem it but an act of justice to lay before our readers the following defence of them, as well as most withering rebuke of Locofoco conduct, previously, on the Railroad question, which we find in the Age of Saturday:

MR. EDITOR:—The Locofoco organs here are urging their Legislative ticket as *the* Railroad ticket. The Post of this morning has a most unjust and uncalled for attack upon the late Whig members from this county—they can probably defend themselves. As the Locofoco organs *have provoked the discussion*, I propose to say a few words in regard to their claims to be the *Railroad ticket*.

Two years since, this county followed the advice now preferred—elected to the Legislature Messrs. Andrews, Brackenridge, Gibson and Sturgeon.—The friends of the Railroad have ever since been embarrassed by the *imbecility of that delegation*. Mr. Tustin (democrat) from the Committee on Internal Improvements, on the 12th of April 1844, (see House Journal vol. 2, page 445,) made a report denouncing this measure as destructive to the best interests of the State. That report says,—"The Committee cannot but express their surprise that any citizens of this Commonwealth, having its interests at heart, should ask for the passage of a law which would so seriously affect them; and this, too, without the Company, for whose benefit this legislative action is asked, making any application therefor." This brick may serve as a specimen of the building.

That Report purports to be the unanimous opinions of that Committee, of which one of our Allegheny Locofocos was a member. We have no minority report—no word of remonstrance—not even a call of the yeas and nays upon the resolution endorsing this wholesale condemnation by the House. Thus, your Locofoco delegation of 1844, *permitted judgement to be entered against this measure*; and your Whig representatives in 1845 had to appear at the bar of the House, as counsels of a defendant already convicted, and ask leave of the court to open the judgement and *give them a new trial*; but the "Moorhead Railroad Convention" of the 20th Aug. gave to the leading counsel in the trial of 1844, 34 votes on a mat ballot for a reconsideration, and I am not aware that the *Post and* Ariel will claim that their nominees are superior to their former members.

This unanimous decision against this Railroad in 1844, has been *the great barrier* to the success of that measure ever since.

Nearly one half the members of the House last session had been in the former Legislature and as such *felt themselves committed against the Bill*. The impression had gone abroad that the measure was unpopular. No sooner was this subject agitated last winter, than this Report was republished in the Democratic Union of Pennsylvania, with an introductory article written by a Brownsville Wharf Locofoco. Under these circumstances you could not have found in the Legislature, even on the first of February last, 10 members who would avow themselves favorable to the Bill.

These few had to ask the reverse of the found judgement—strong prejudices to overcome, from the alleged interference of a foreign corporation with our own public works, the jealousy of Philadelphia interests, the intrigues of Messrs. Dawson Copeland, Moorhead, & Co. I think every intelligent man who knows that this Bill passed the Senate—and had time permitted, probably would have passed the House, will be surprised, not that so little was done, but that so much was effected.

The session of 1845 commenced with only some 8 or 10 avowed friends to advocate this important measure, condemned at the former session and ended as you all know. Now, the next session of our Legislature will open with at least 50 active and decided friends of the Bill—and long before it closes it will, I am confident, become a law. I do not say that this result has been mainly effected by the prominent friends of this measure in the Legislature; but they did much. The publication and circulation throughout the State of at least seventy-five thousand copies of the Minority Report and Speeches, prepared by one member of the Allegheny County Delegation alone, has probably had something to do with this change of public sentiment.

I would advise the Post and Ariel to drop this matter. If the war is to be continued I have some more interesting reminiscences of Locofocoism and *its love for the Rail Road*. I may lay before the public. A. WHIG.

From the New York Tribune.

Secretary Walker and his Circulars.

In a recent Tribune we stated the *facts* that a friend who had occasion to visit the several Manufactories of Newark, Paterson, Elizabethtown, &c. found that of *one hundred* Whig Manufacturers not one had been favored with a copy of Mr. Secretary Walker's questions on the effects of the Tariff, while the *six* Loco Foco Manufacturers (only three of them Americans) whom he fell in with had *each* received a Circular. From these facts we drew the natural inference that the whole pretended inquiry was a cheat, got up to cover and justify a foregone conclusion as we doubt not it is. Mr. Walker and the Organ have too often given out what the result of their investigations will be, to leave any room for doubt in the premises. Mr. W. may now send Circulars to Whigs if he chooses, but all must see that he will never publish but a portion of the immense mass of testimony he will receive in answer to these questions; that portion will mainly be such as suits his purposes and squares with his views, and the handling of it will be peculiarly his own. The whole job is a mere party juggle, to cover the breaking down of the Tariff, and so the Country will regard it. Hear our informant:

NEW-YORK, Sept 2d, 1845.

To the Editor of The New-York Tribune:

I perceive the Editors of *The Union*, while they cannot summon courage enough to face the charge of having stated that information had been received at the Treasury Department from the manufacturers of the North, and that they had reported that the Tariff was too high—the most of whom were Democrats, are beating about the bush and gumbling over a matter with which they are not charged. I wish now to bring them to the point. As I was the person who communicated the statement to the Editor of the Tribune, and likewise made it the subject of proper rebuke in one of my letters to the Editors of the Richmond Whig. I wish to set myself right or wrong before the public. I desire now Mr. Walker or Mr. Ritchie will state without dodging or circumlocution, whether the circulars issued by the Treasury Department to the American Manufacturers were distributed before the article in the Union was published, to the Whig Manufacturers of New-York, Brooklyn, Newark, Bellville Bloomfield, Jersey City and Paterson, and if so, to mention one in either place; or if among the Democrats in either place, state his name and calling. As there are over one hundred and fifty factories in these places, and I have a personal acquaintance with near all and was the author of the charge, I wish to get the truth out. Mr. Ritchie need not fear anything if he has published what is true. The manufacturers in these places and myself declare that no circular has been sent to them and nearly every man was ignorant of the existence of these circulars until they heard that answers were sent in from the Northern manufacturers asking for a reduction of the Tariff. Let them mix up no other subject with this, but to come out with the flat yes or no, and give the proof, and the Country will be relieved from the impression that the Secretary was preparing by fraudulent means, to send in to the next Congress a whaling falsehood on the Tariff. SOUTHERNER.

And now, since The Union *has* time, after all to answer Whig journals, will it be so good as to tell us whether the public money has been expended in sending or impelling Emigrants to Oregon. This is the third time we have asked: Is the answer never forthcoming!

THE RAILROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of the executive Rail Road committee, a meeting was held in the Old Court House, Pittsburgh, on Friday evening the 5th instant, composed of the citizens of Allegheny County, for the purpose of appointing a committee to represent said county and the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, at the convention to be held at Greensburgh, September the 24th inst.

On motion of Neville B. Craig Esq., HON. ROBERT C. GRIER was called to the Chair, and the meeting appointed the following Vice Presidents, WILSON MCCANDLESS, Esq., and JOHN CALDWELL, Esq., NEVILLE B. CRAIG Esq., and J. Carothers Secretary.

On motion of George Darsie, Esq. the following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city and county feel a deep interest in any plan to connect the Ohio river with the city of Philadelphia by a continuous Rail Road, believing such an improvement essentially necessary to the prosperity of our Eastern and Western emporiums and for the success of our Public works;

And whereas, a convention of Delegates has been called to meet at Greensburgh in Westmoreland county on Wednesday the 24th instant, at which Convention, we deem it important that our cities and the county of Allegheny should be represented.

Therefore be it resolved, that delegates be appointed by the meeting to represent the same in said convention.

The meeting then proceeded to choose delegates and the following gentlemen were appointed.

Wilson McCandless,	Thos. Bakewell,
John B. Butler,	Morgan Robertson,
Wm. Larimer, jr.,	W. J. Totten,
S. W. Black,	Josiah King,
Hamar Denny,	H. S. Magraw,
W. O'H. Robinson,	Wm. Eichbaum,
Thos. Donnelly,	T. J. Big'am,
Joseph Cooper,	Thos. Hamilton,
Neville B. Craig,	Jas. M'Masters,
Hon. Judge Porter,	Chas. Avery,
Dr. Gazzam,	Fred. Lorentz,
John B. Warden,	S. Walker, of Eliz.
J. W. Biddle,	Chas. Shaler,
Jas. Carothers,	J. K Moorhead,
B. McLain,	Joshua Hanna,
J. M. Bushfield,	Jesse Carothers,
Wm. Barker,	Jacob Painter,
Walter Forward,	David Becker,
J. Stevenson, of Moon,	Moses Boreland,
S. R. Johnson,	Moses Hampton,
C. S. Eyster,	Dr. A. Black,
A. W. Loomis,	Alex. Hilands, of Ross.
Dr. Geo. S. Hays,	Jas. Ross, jr.
Sam. Jones,	Wm. Schooley,
A. McIlwaine,	Henry Earl.
J. Bigler,	Harvey Bollman,
Wm. C. Tobey,	R. H. Forrester,
W. H. Whitney,	D. N. White,
H. Sproule,	R M. Ribble,
Thos. Blackmore,	Thos. Phillips,
Jas. McKibben,	R. Patterson,
Jas. Gray, 4th st.,	R. H. Kerr,
W. W. Dallas,	John Gibhart,
Robt. Galway,	G. L. Drane,
Thos. Scott,	Robt. Woods,
James Dalzell,	E. Trovillo,
Wm. Wilkins,	S. Stoner,
W. H. Lowrie,	Geo. Weyman,
T. K. Litch,	J. Pennock,
J. Sheriff,	Wm. I. Ankrim,
Col. John Neal,	Richard Biddle,
D. C. Morgan,	B. C. Sawyer,
Jas. Dickey,	Thos. Wil iams,
Robt. McCune,	Robt. Knox,
Jas. Thompson,	Robt. Beer,
Gab. Adams,	D. L. Brown,
Faunlty Muse,	Robt. M'Cutcheon,
D. McCurdy,	John Anderson,
D. Gilleland,	M. Allen,
Wm. L. Miller,	Geo. Ogden,
John Shoenberger,	Wm. J. Austin,
John Freeman,	P. M'Cormick
R. C. Townsend,	Jas. Christy,
T. Davidson, East Lib.	H. M. Brackenridge,
Francis G. Bailey,	Robt. Christy,
John Turbitt,	Benj. Weaver,
John McClelland,	Col. John Watt,
James Crossan,	John Bissell,
Wm. T. M'Clurg,	John Small,
John Philips, Ross twp.,	Wm. H. Denny,
Capt. John Young,	A. J. Gribben.
Wm. Lehmer,	W. W. Wallace,
Wm. Mackey,	J. Myers,
Geo. Singer,	Alex. Hunter,
Allen Brown,	Robt. Mackey,
Jas. Lehmer,	John Forsythe,
Geo. Rhart,	C. Shum,
Paul Hugus,	John Shea,
Dr. Geo. Watt,	David Lloyd.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Darsie, M'Candless, Black and Bigham, in their usual able and eloquent manner.

Power was conferred on the Delegates to fill vacancies, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

ROBERT C. GRIER, President.

Jesse Carothers, Secretary.

THE RAIL ROAD.

In a former article we took occasion to note in a general manner the present position and prospects of Philadelphia, showing the necessity of a continuous rail road from this city to Pittsburgh. We are convinced that if this subject should receive the attention it demands, it would not be long before such action would be taken as would be initiatory to the success of the undertaking. Nor would we present it to the consideration of those engaged in any one branch of business, but to all. We would that every merchant, every shipper, every land holder, manufacturer and capitalist should ask himself, what influence on his business would the completion of a continuous railroad from this city to Pittsburgh have. Would he be able to increase the amount of his sales? Would such a road increase the amount of Western produce annually brought to this city? and if so, would not this increase the amount of merchandize going West *from* this city? Would not the increase of western produce in this market demand an increase in our commerce? Would not the difference in expense in bringing produce to this market from the West over other rival lines, more than compensate for our disadvantages in being so far from sea? Would not the price of provisions be cheaper here than at any other market on the Atlantic cost? Would it not be then to the advantage of the manufacturer? Would not an increase in our manufactories increase our communication with the South and West? Would not such an increase in our business consequent on the completion of such a road be of importance to the value of the property in our county? Would not such a road be a safe and certain investment of capital? Questions like these might be extended *ad infinitum*." Is there any one who will intelligently consider the above queries and not be satisfied that the completion of a continuous road to Pittsburgh is of the utmost importance to the welfare of our city? That without some great road of this kind, our business cannot advance, while the trade will seek other cities, whose enterprise has conquered or will conquer all natural dificulties.

Let then a sense of its great importance lead to general reflection and interchange of views among our citizens, and by this means, the great object may be attained.—*North American.*

ANOTHER CEMETERY.

We learn that the Trustees of Rev. Mr. SPROUL's Church, Allegheny city, have purchased ten acres of beautiful ground on the Hill back of that city, for the purpose of laying it out as a Cemetery. The price paid was $4500. As soon as the survery is completed, the lots will be offered at auction. It adjoins the ground on which Mr. Sweeny's Hotel stands, and will be called "Mount Union Cemetery."

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.—The *Lucy Long*, from the Ohio river, reports that the work of raising this boat, which has been progressing successfully, has been suddenly stopped. The water had been pumped out to within eighteen inches of the bottom, and a few hours more work would have set her afloat, when the superintendent struck a nail in his leg or foot which so disabled him that he was not able to personally superintend the workmen. Immediately upon the happening of this, the hands at work ceased their labors, and she filled again.—*St. Louis Republican, August 29th.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult., and we are in possession of advices to her day of sailing.

The accounts from the country speak rather unfavorably of the crops, and more particularly the wheat crop, but buyers of wheat and flour have had a slight advantage in prices, the inference from which is that the crops are not so bad as it was supposed they would be by the last arrival.

Mr. McLane has delivered his credentials to the Queen, and Mr. Everett his letters of recall. The American Ambassador was anxious to enter upon the object of his mission instanter, but as Lord Aberdeen had arranged to accompany the Queen to Germany, the commencement of negotiations was postponed.

Her majesty has had a glorious reception on the continent, A London paper, in the Palmerstonian interest, says: "The visit of the Queen to the Rhine has given rise to a world of jealousies and mistrusts—has made courts anxious and diplomatists busy."

The stocks of British goods on hand generally are stated to be slight,

Parliament was prorogued on the 10th of August, by the Queen in person. During its session, it sanctioned the construction of 2000 miles of new railways in England and Scotland, and 560 miles in Ireland. The capital authorised to be raised in shares for this purpose amounts to £31,680,000, exclusive of £6,800,000 required for the Irish line, making in all £38,480,000.

Sir Robert Peel gave assurance that he contemplated a change in the principle of the existing corn laws.

FRANCE.—The King and Royal Family are at the Chateau d'Eu, where the Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha has been safely delivered of a son.

A declaration of war by Mexico against the United States is the great point discussed by the Paris papers. *La Presse* regards that act as a peurile demonstration, calculates upon the support of Mexico by Great Britain, and recommends that France observe the strictest neutrality. The other opposition prints discuss the matter much in the same strain.

IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell is rusticating at Darrynae. In his retirement, however, the mind shares not the body's rest. He has sent a missive to the Repeal Association, which rings the parliamentary knell of some of the most able and accomplished Irish members in the British Parliament. Sheil, Wayse, Serjeant Murphy, *id genus omnes*, have, in this missive, received their political death warrants. True, they are not mentioned by name, but their fate is not the less certain. They have this alternative—to join the Repeal Association, or bid a last adieu to Irish constituencies. They prefer, it seems, the latter. Mr. O'Connell's policy now is—"Those that are not with me are against me." He expects to return sixty pledged repealers at the next general election, who are to figure in London, not in Westminister; and he exhorts, entreats, nay, supplicates the most pressing attention to the registries. He may succeed, but will this move be a whit more successful than his previous ones?"—To judge of the future by the past, the question only admitts of one answer—no! If Irishmen are to repeal the Union, it must be by *blows*.—But their leader abhors the process—will never attain his object.

SPAIN.—There are conspiracies, and rumors of conspiracies, as usual. Several arrests have been made, some of persons who have occupied eminent civil and military employment. At Malaga there has been an attempt at insurrection, but it was suppressed, notwithstanding it appeared that the conspiracy which gave rise to it was very formidable. It is believed that we shall hear of it again before long.

SWITZERLAND.—Switzerland is in a most agitated state, notwithstanding public order is, generally speaking, established and maintained. The exasperation that exists between the religious and the radical party is most intense, and there seems every probability that nothing less than fighting it out will put an end to it. Alas! that fellow-countrymen should bear such hostility to each other, as to be inclined to shed each other's blood.

The Weather and the Crops.—The European Times of the 19th ult., says:—"The weather yesterday was alternately wet and fair—occasionally a tolerably clear sky and some warmth, followed by brief and sudden showers. The temperature continues low for the season, and appearances remain perhaps not *quite* so unfavorable as at the sailing of the last packet, but sufficiently so to sustain the anxiety, if not the alarm, which the prospect of a deficient wheat crop naturally creates.

The continental markets, acted upon by the state of the weather in this country continue to rise, and in France and Belgium, the same physical causes—wet and cold—have been more or less at work to deteriorate the crops as in England. The result is, that all eyes are now turned to the United States and Canada, from both of which countries ample supplies are looked for. Fortunately, the low stationary duty on Canadian Flour will greatly facilitate its transmission to England, and if that province is unable to furnish an adequate amount of 'bread stuffs," the wheat growing States of the Union can readily send their produce into Canada by means of the lakes, and thus avoid the operation of our Corn law sliding scale. Large quantities of Flour, it is anticipated, the growth of the United States, will find its way to England by the waters of the St. Lawrence.

The Queen's Visit to Germany.—Her Majesty has at length set out upon her long projected visit to the Continent, after having dismissed the peers and the representatives of the people from their *arduous* labors during a protracted session to the employment of a welcome recess.

From the New York Express.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We are indebted to Mr, Brown, the U. S. commissioner, at the Sandwich Islands, for a duplicate file of "the Friend" and "Polynesian," to April 5th. The news by them has been anticipated by previous arrival.

The editor of the Polynesian bears abundant testimony as to the peaceable disposition of the Hawaiians. A controversy is going on between the American Commission and the Polynesian, relative to the organization of the local courts. The government organ intimates that there will be a re-organization of these Courts and that the Courts will be modelled after those in the United States.

The King of Prussia was largely interested in a whale ship, which had arrived at Maui.

The American citizens residing at Honolula, to the number of 39, had presented a letter of condolence to the King, on the death of T. Haalilio, the commission of his Hawaiian Majesty to the United States and Europe. Mr. Brown, the commission, presented the address, which was replied to by the King.

Haalilio visited the United States three or four years since. On his arrival here he met with his first and greatly esteemed teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, and they, after free conversation with himself and his associate, advised that he be publicly baptised, and became a member of the church of Christ. But he preferred to postpone the solemn transaction until his return to his native shores.

We copy the following funeral notice from the "Friend."

On Thursday, March 8, were attended the funeral services of one whose death is universally lamented. His station and character entitled him to marked distinction. A nation has been anxiously awaiting, in anxious suspense, to welcome him to its bosom. His Majesty, the chiefs, common people, and foreign community, were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the vessel that should bring him to the shores of his native land. Unexpected delays only tended to increase the anxiety and render the suspense more burdensome.—The intelligence then was mingled with sadness, —"Mr. Richards has come, but Haalilio IS DEAD!"

The following were the Legislative proceedings of the Hawaiian Government, as we find them in the Polynesian of the 5th.

The house of Nobles assembled on the 2nd inst. at Maunakilika, and partly organized. On that and the two following days several resolutions were discussed and passed, admitting new members. The following persons were unanimously elected and commissioned as nobles:

Joshua Kueo,	Jona Piikoi,
Jona Kapena,	Beniki Namahcha,
Paulo Kanoa,	Kaisara Kapakea,
Namauu,	Jas. Young Kanehoa,

Besides a House of Nobles they have a House of Representatives, which holds its meetings at the same time.

The Friend gives an interesting account of the services and death of Rev. Sheldon Dibble, of the American Mission at the Sandwich Islands. He was born at Skeneateles, January 26, 1809, graduated at Hamilton College in 1827, studied theology at Auburn, married Miss Tomlinson in October, 1830, embarked at New Bedford for the Sandwich Islands, in company with Rev. Dwight Raldwin, Rev. Reuben Tinker, and Mr. Andrew Johnstone, December 28, 1830, and arrived at Honolulu, June 6,1831. He died last October, and was struck down in the midst of his labors. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

FROM RAIATEA.—Queen Pomare still remains at Raiatea, living in a hut with none of the comforts and luxuries of life, to which previous to her difficulties with the French she had been accustomed about her. She is said, notwithstanding the air of melancholy which care and grief has given her, to be still a hrndsome and interesting woman.

From the New Orleans Picayune Aug. 27.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The steamer Undine arrived here yesterday morning, bringing us Galveston papers to the 23d inst. The following communication from Capt. Grice embraces the latest news from Corpus Christi, with a narration of any thing of interest which occurred on the voyage. It will be seen that up to the time when the Undine left Corpus Christi there was nothing there of war but the rumors.

ON BOARD STEAMER UNDINE, }
Ascending Mississippi River, Aug. 25, }

We left Corpus Christi on the 18th inst. All is quiet at the United States encampment. Gen. Taylor had succeeded in removing all the troops of the 3d and 4th regimen's of Infantry and a large proportion of the public stores to Corpus Christi, where his head quarters are at present established. A breastwork of earth had been thrown up, and nearly completed. A few pieces of ordnance, procured in that town, were brought into requisition. No certain information concerning the advance of the Mexicans had been received, but it was rumored that Arista was assembling a large force at Matamoras and along the Rio Grande.

The United States Dragoons, under command of Col. Twiggs had crossed the Colorado, and were on their march to Corpus Christi—all well. A company of Mexican traders were expected in the next day. The location of the encampment is salubrious and pleasant, being immediately upon the beach of the bay, and open to the sea breeze. The health of the camp was good.

The Houston Telegraph of the 21st instant says that a party of about 70 Mexican soldiers approached within 16 miles of Castroville, about a fortnight ago. Captain Hays received information of their movements, and went out to attack them; but they were apprised of his approach by one of their spies, and has hastily decamped. It is supposed that they intended to attack Castroville for the purpose of capturing a quantity of goods that had been deposited there by some Mexican traders.—The traders reported that they were under the command of a man by the name of Platina; that they belonged to a detachment of Cartradores, that has recently been stationed at Presidco.

The Galveston News states the Mexican army at Matamoros is said to be 8,000 strong, and are engaged in fortifying that city. Per contra the Civilian declares that form the best information, the number of troops at Matamoras does not exceed 1,500—that they are badly supported, and not more efficient than Mexican soldiers usually are.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.—By the brig Henry Leeds, at New York, the Sun has letters and papers from Merida to the 9th of August. The people of Yucatan evince very little sympathy in the political contests of the central government of Mexico, and the presidential election created no unusual excitement. The prospect of a war between the United States and Mexico engrossed attention, and it is worthy of note that our fellow-citizens in that part of Mexico are treated with marked respect. Our correspondent writes:

"The declaration of war will be the signal for a declaration of independence here, and with the adjoining State of Chiapae, the liberals of Tobasco, and the presence of one small U. S. sloop of war, the Yucatanese, will set up a counter wave in favor of free government that will sweep all before it, until it unites in fraternal embrace with the great northern wave now sweeping over the plains of California and Santa Fe.

"We say to the friends of Liberty in the North, the heart of Yucatan is in the right place, and she has strong arms which despotism could not paralyse. Yucatan loves Mexico, but she loves liberty more. She despises the counterfeit of liberty that has degraded Mexico; she longs for the Constitution of '24, but it cannot be had, and war must come, then she raises her standard of Independence, and will take her stand among the nations as the 'Republic of Yucatan.' If other States join her, she wil receive them."

We were not prepared, says the New York Sun, for this intelligence, and were it not for the respectability of our correspondent, who is a most intelligent gentleman in one of the principal cities, we would be inclined to withhold its publication. His language in the original Spanish is more forcible than our translation. He has fair opportunities for ascertaining the course of public opinion, and we attach considerable importance to his statements. Yucatan may yet regenerate the whole Mexican Republic.

ARRIVALS FROM THE OREGON.—The ship Inez, from the Sandwich Islands, arrived at New Bedford on Sunday. Among the passengers in this ship were Doctor J. L. Babcock, lady and two children, and the Rev. H. W. Perkins, lady and four children, recently members of the Methodist Episcopal mission at Oregon. The first Mayor chosen in the Williamette Valley, is Mr. George Abernethy, who went out in the capacity of a mission steward to the Methodist mission in that country. Mr. A. is very favorably spoken of by Capt. Wilkes in his narrative of the exploring expedition, recently published.

We perceive by our late advices from the Sandwich Islands that the citizens of Oregon are anxiously waiting for the printing establishment which was sent out to them in the barque Toulon. This vessel arrived at Callao on the 19th of June, and was to depart in a few days for the Sandwich Islands and Columbia river.—*N. Y. Com.*

LOSS OF STEAMER BANGOR BY FIRE.—We are indebted to a gentleman of this city, who arrived last night in the cars from the East, for the following particulars of the burning of the new iron steamer Bangor. The Bangor left Boston on Saturday afternoon for the Penobscot, with 34 passengers, and freight valued at $20,000. On Sunday, about 4 o'clock P. M., she took fire in a bulkhead, near the boiler, and the flames spreading with great rapidity, she was run ashore at Isleesboro', on the East end of Long Island, about 7 miles below Castine. The passengers and crew all got safely on shore, and the greatest part of the baggage was saved.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of John McGinness, late of the borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county, deceased, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HANNAH McGINNESS, Administratrix.
S. W. McGINNESS, Administrator.

P. S.—S. W. McGinness will attend at the office of John McKee, Esq. in Birmingham, on the last Saturday's of September, October and November, to attend to the business of the estate. sep9-w6t*

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Ewing, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, to make payment to the undersigned Executors on or before the 22d of October and those having claims against said estate will please present them at the place above mentioned, properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY EWING, Executrix,
sep1-w6t* SAMUEL EWING, Executor.

NEW GOODS.

596 PACKAGES CHINA AND QUEENSWARE.

JUST RECEIVED and now opening, a fresh supply of **New Goods** suitable for city and country trade, consisting in part of viz:

25 **HHDS. FLOWING BLUE CHINA** DINNER, TEA AND TOILETTE SETS.
14 **HHDS. NEW FANCY TOILETTE** SETS, very large and complete.
10 **CASKS RICH ENGLISH CHINA TEA** SETS, Coffees Pitchers, Mugs, Baskets, &c. &c
18 **CASES RICH FRENCH CHINA.**—comprising a superb assortment of Tea Sets, Coffee and Chocolate Cups and Saucers, square Cologne Bottles, Card Baskets, Fruit Baskets, Mugs, Vases, Pitchers richly decorated and embossed Fruit Stands, &c. &c.
16 **HHDS.** white, raised figured, enamelled, lustre; fig'd gold band Tea Sets, Pitchers, &c.
38 **HHDS.** white stone China Dinner, Tea and Toilette Sets; Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Cover Dishes, &c. &c.
27 **HHDS.** raised fig'd stone China Dinner, Tea and Toilette Sets; Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, &c.
32 **HHDS.** new style fancy decorated Stone China Tea Sets; Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, &c.
48 **CRATES** fine Enamelled WARE, consisting of Tea Sets, Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, &c.

ALSO,

368 **CRATES FRESH MADE LIVERPOOL** and QUEENSWARE, comprising a full and general assortment of printed, all colors, edged, colored, C. C. and painted, of latest style, shapes, &c.

ALSO,

An extensive stock of Cut, Plain and Pressed Fluted GLASS WARE, consisting of the usual assortment in our line.

ALSO in addition to above, daily expected to arrive pr ships Susan E. Howell and Clara, from Liverpool, three hundred and forty crates and hhds CHINA and QUEENSWARE, which will make our stock one of the most extensive in the country.

All of which will be sold in original packages, or carefully re-packed to orders, as cheap as any house in this, or any other city in the Union for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual buyers.

E. M. KERR & Co.
sep6-d&w1m* 250 Baltimore st. BALTIMORE.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, AT PITTSBURGH.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highway—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer give special attention to all

SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Allegheny river, near the Aqueduct. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R SPEER, M. D.,
may1 d&wtf S. KUHN, M. D.

Executors Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of John Gibson, late of Peebles township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Executors.

All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same without delay; and all persons indebted to said decedent, are required to settle and pay the same immediately.

THOMAS DAVISON, Peebles township,
sep5-w6t* JAMES CAROTHERS Wilkins do

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ezra Lewis, late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them properly attested for settlement.

sep2-w6t* GEORGE TRANSUE, Administrator.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register has granted letters of administration to the undersigned, of the estate of Edward Jones late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to C. O. Loomis, one of the undersigned Administrators, and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement to said Loomis, at his office in Fourth street above Smithfield.

C. O